1	SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY LAW DIVISION - ESSEX COUNTY			
2	DOCKET NO. L-10358-86			
3	IRONBOUND HEALTH RIGHTS : ADVISORY COMMISSION, et al, :			
4	abvisori commission, et al, :			
5	Plaintiffs, : <u>DEPOSITION OF:</u> : ROGER H. BRODKIN			
6	vs. :			
7	DIAMOND SHAMROCK CORPORATION, : et al, :			
	;			
8	Defendants. :			
9	:			
_	SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY			
10	LAW DIVISION - ESSEX COUNTY			
11	DOCKET NO. L-045269-85			
12	JOHN BRENNAN, et al, :			
12	: Plaintiffs, :			
13	:			
	vs. :			
14	: DIAMOND SHAMROCK CHEMICAL :			
15	COMPANY, et al, :			
	:			
16	Defendants. :			
17	; 			
18				
19	Wednesday, November 9, 1988 Cranford, New Jersey			
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1 2 3 APPEARANCES: 4 MESSRS. GORDON, GORDON & HALEY MICHAEL GORDON, ESQ., 5 -and-TIMOTHY S. HALEY, ESQ., BY: 6 -and-MELVIN M. BELLI, SR., ESQ., 7 PAUL M. MONZIONE, ESQ., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs. 8 MESSRS. MC CARTER & ENGLISH 9 GEORGE W.C. MC CARTER, ESQ., Attorneys for Defendant Diamond Shamrock. 10 MESSRS. HOAGLAND, LONGO, OROPOLLO & MORAN MARY SIOBHAN BRENNAN, ESQ., 11 Attorneys for Defendant Aetna. 12 MESSRS. DUGHI & HEWIT BY: LOUIS J. DUGHI, JR., ESQ., 13 -and-14 BY: PATRICIA M. BASS, ESQ., Attorneys for Defendant Roger H. Brodkin. 15 16 17 18 ALSO PRESENT: CHRISTOPHER WEBER 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

WITNESS

I N D E X

DIRECT CROSS REDIR RECR

ROGER H. BRODKIN By Mr. Haley

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(Before Gary M. Talpins, a Certified 1 Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public of the State 2 of New Jersey, held at the offices of Messrs. Dughi 3 & Hewit, 340 North Avenue, Cranford, New Jersey, on Wednesday, November 9, 1988, commencing at 9:15 6 a.m.) 7 8 ROGER н. BRODKIN, 101 Old Short Hills q Road, West Orange, New Jersey, Sworn. 10 11 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. HALEY: 12 Good morning, doctor. Before we get 13 Q. started, my name is Tim Haley. We did that off the 14 record. 15 MR. HALEY: A couple of things I want 16 to note. Mary Brennan, who is the attorney for 17 Aetna in this case, according to what Ms. Bass has 18 represented to me, is going to be late this morning 19 and I understand we have her permission to start 20 the deposition without her presence. Is that 21 22 correct? MS. BASS: That's my understanding, 23 24 yes.

MR. HALEY:

25

In addition, I was

Brodkin - direct
wondering, before we get started, is Mr. Gerrod
going to be here today?

MR. DUGHI: No.

MR. HALEY: Then we can proceed without him, also.

Q. Doctor, my name is Tim Haley, as I said. I'm an attorney with the firm of Gordon, Gordon & Haley in West Orange. We are the attorneys for the plaintiffs in this case. On my left is Paul Monzione from the law offices of Melvin Belli, who has been admitted pro hac vice in this case, and on my right is Michael Gordon.

Am I correct in assuming you have had your deposition taken before?

A. Yes, I have.

things about taking a deposition so we can understand the ground rules and get everything straight from the beginning. First of all, as you know, I'm going to be asking you a series of questions and asking you for responses to those questions during the course of the deposition. I don't want you to guess, I don't want you to speculate as to answers. However, I expect you to answer those questions as truthfully and as

Brodkin - direct directly as possible.

The second thing that I would like to inform you of today is that if you don't hear me or if you don't understand a question, I would like you to ask me to repeat it or tell me what it is that you don't understand so that I can restate the question in a manner which is going to make you feel comfortable giving an answer.

The third thing I would like to inform you of is if at some point you want to take a break, whether it's to talk to your attorney or to go to the bathroom or something like that, please feel free. We are not here today to try and beat anybody up in terms of time or stretch you beyond what you feel comfortable with in terms of comfort. If you need a break, just tell me and we will take it.

So doctor, it would be, then, my understanding that if I ask you a question and you answer it, that you have basically understood the question and that you don't have any questions in terms of my phrasing. Do you understand what I'm saying in terms of that?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Fine. First of all, before we get

started, did you bring any materials with you to the deposition today?

- A. No, I didn't.
- Q. So you didn't bring originals, for example, of medical records?

MR. DUGHI: You asked a direct question, you got a direct answer. No, he did not. I picked up yesterday the original office records. They are in the next room. I will tell you right now I haven't been through them but I do know that Mr. Morrissey's original chart is not among them. We are trying to track it down, what happened to it, if it's still around or whatever. But if you want to go through those now --

MR. HALEY: Fine. I was thinking I might want to mark them at the beginning so we can have them.

MR. DUGHI: Why don't we mark them at a break or something.

MR. HALEY: Fine, good enough. Other than the medical records themselves, is there anything that has been brought in today for the deposition?

MR. DUGHI: Not by the doctor. He brought his coffee cup.

MR. HALEY: Fine. How about his C.V.?

I have a C.V.

MR. DUGHI: Maybe we are going to have a proffer. If we do, we will stop. We produced so much stuff, I just assumed you had everything you needed. I have not put together a bunch of stuff for document production other than the office records.

MR. HALEY: My only question being, Mr. Dughi, I have a C.V. from Dr. Brodkin which, amongst other things, lists his office at 769

Northfield Avenue in West Orange, New Jersey.

MR. DUGHI: Correct.

MR. HALEY: It is correct that you have produced a C.V. in this case. I doubt, I don't know, I suppose I can ask the doctor if he has revised his C.V.

MR. DUGHI: Of course.

MR. HALEY: Since it has been done.

MR. DUGHI: Fine.

MR. HALEY: Can we mark that copy?

MR. DUGHI: Absolutely.

MR. HALEY: For the record, and I think I will use the numbers PB, the letters PB with numbers, for marking of exhibits in this case. The

- first exhibit I would like marked is PB-1, which is
- 2 a curriculum vitae of Roger Harrison Brodkin, M.D.
- 3 It's nine pages and it has attached to it at the
- 4 | sixth page a bibliography that states Roger H.
- 5 | Brodkin, M.D.
- 6 | (Whereupon the document was received
- 7 and marked PB-1 for identification.)

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- BY MR. HALEY:
- Q. Doctor, I note this morning as I'm
- 11 going over your C.V. that you attended Lafayette
- 12 | College, graduated in 1954. Is that correct?
- 13 A.
- 14 | MR. DUGHI: Let the doctor see --
- MR. HALEY: He doesn't necessarily --
- 16 | it doesn't matter.
- 17 MR. DUGHI: It seems reasonable.
- 18 Q. Could you tell me what you majored in?
- 19 A. English literature.

Yes.

- 20 Q. And I see, am I correct, that you
- 21 received an M.D. degree from Jefferson Medical
- 22 | College in 1958?
- 23 A. Yes, that's correct.
- 24 | Q. Would you tell me where that is?
- 25 A. Jefferson?

Q. Yes.

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- A. In Philadelphia.
- Q. In Philadelphia. And that was your medical degree. Could you tell me did you have any special areas of study at the Jefferson Medical College?
  - A. No.
- Q. Were there specializations which were available in the medical college in 1958?
  - A. No.
- Q. And after that, did you go directly from there to Lenox Hill Hospital in New York?
- 13 A. Yes.
  - Q. And am I correct in stating that in 1958 and 1959, you participated in a rotating general internship there?
- 17 A. Yes.
- Q. Would you tell me what that consisted of?
  - A. Approximately three months each of surgery, of medicine and pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology -- I'm sorry, four months each.
    - Q. Four months each of what, doctor?
  - A. Four months of surgery, four months of medicine, two months of pediatrics, two months of

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- 1 obstetrics and gynecology.
  - Q. So that would have been two months combined of obstetrics and gynecology?
    - A. Correct.
  - Q. And am I correct in stating after that, that you went to the New York University

    Postgraduate Medical College, Skin and Cancer Unit?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And that was during 1959-1960. Is that correct?
    - A. Yes, it is.
  - Q. And you were a student matriculating there. Am I also correct in stating that?
    - A. Yes.
    - Q. And you were a student matriculating in dermatology, were you not?
- 17 A. Yes.
- Q. Would you tell me what a student matriculate is?
  - A. It's a person who has fulfilled the qualifications for admission to a specialty and then studies that specialty in a series of lecture, laboratory and clinical settings.
  - Q. Could you tell me what it took to fulfill the qualifications for admission into the

Brodkin - direct specialty?

- A. Yes. You have to have an M.D. degree, you have to have a year's internship, unspecified internship, and you have to qualify as far as their standards for admission in terms of your academic record and your recommendations.
- Q. And I assume that you received recommendations in order to be admitted to this program. Is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you recollect from whom you received recommendations?
- A. They would probably have to come from your program director of your internship and other people who might be in that specialty know of your character and ability.
- Q. But you don't recollect any specific names?
  - A. No, I don't.
- Q. After you completed your work at the Postgraduate Medical Center, am I correct in saying that you became a resident at Bellevue Hospital in New York?
- 24 A. Yes.
  - Q. And that was a residence in

Brodkin - direct
dermatology. Is that correct?

A. Yes.

- Q. Could you tell me what your duties consisted of as a resident in dermatology at Bellevue?
- A. Yes. I had clinical responsibility for inpatients and outpatients with skin diseases as well as consultation responsibilities within Bellevue and was required to attend conferences and so forth.
- Q. Do you recollect the types of conferences that you attended when you were working at Bellevue?
- A. They were conferences on the various subsubjects of dermatology such as pathology, microbiology, allergy, surgery, physical therapy.
- Q. Doctor, at the time you were a resident in Bellevue, did you see any people who were alleged to have suffered a skin condition from an occupational exposure?
  - A. I don't specifically recall that.
- Q. Was the subject of occupational skin diseases ever identified as a subject matter which you studied in your residency there?
  - A. Yes, it was.

- Q. And could you tell me what that study consisted of?
- A. It consisted of lectures, reading assignments and in the course of treating the clinical problems in dermatology, they may present themselves as would occupational disease.
- Q. Doctor, I don't understand when you say as would occupational, present themselves as would occupational disease. Could you explain what you mean by that?
- A. Yes. For example, if a person works with a material to which he is allergic, he gets an allergic contact dermatitis. If he goes into a poison ivy bush and is allergic to poison ivy, he also gets an allergic contact dermatitis. Although the settings of acquiring the disease are different, the clinical signs and symptoms and the treatment, the management may be the same or similar.
- Q. Could you tell me, if you recall, what the readings were in occupational dermatology that you engaged in when you were a resident at Bellevue?
- A. I can't tell you exactly because it was more or less the current literature, wherever it

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- Q. How did you keep yourself abreast,
  then, of what the current literature was when you
  were at Bellevue?
- 5 A. Reading journals.
- Q. Do you recollect what journals those were?
  - A. Certainly the AMA Archives of Dermatology and Syphilology.
    - Q. Would there have been anything else?
    - A. Not that I specifically recall.
- 12 Q. And would you tell me --
- A. Pardon me. I will also add the Journal of Investigative Dermatology. That was at that time.
  - Q. Could you tell me if you recall what the lectures were concerning industrial occupational dermatology and who may have given them when you were at Bellevue?
- A. I certainly can recall that a series of lectures were given by Dr. Birmingham.
  - Q. Would there have been anyone else that you recall?
- A. I'm sorry, I don't remember.
- Q. Do you recall what the subject matter

- 1 of Dr. Birmingham's lectures were?
- A. Not specifically. The subject matter was occupational diseases, skin diseases.
  - Q. But more specifically than that, you can't remember what he said?
    - A. I can't remember what he said.
  - Q. And doctor, after you left Bellevue, am
    I correct in stating that you became a preceptee in
    dermatology with Maurice Costello from 1961 to
    1962?
- 11 A. Yes.

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- Q. And where was that at, doctor?
- A. That was at his office.
- Q. Which was where?
- A. I could tell you about where it was.

  16 It was in the East Sixties in New York.
  - Q. So it was in Manhattan?
- 18 A. Yes.
  - Q. And could you tell me what a preceptee is in dermatology?
    - A. Let me tell you that a preceptor is a person who is accepted by the American Board of Dermatology as able to have preceptees, supposedly a person of fame and outstanding reputation in the field, and a preceptee works in his private office

- as his assistant half of the day and then the other
- 2 half of the day, must work within a hospital
- 3 setting. I was back at New York University the
- 4 rest of the day and that goes on for a year.
- Q. So that during the period from 1961 to 1962, you were still at NYU?
  - A. Yes, I was.

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- Q. And what were you doing at NYU in that half day?
  - A. Working in the clinic.
  - Q. Would your duties have been any different than those duties which you described at Bellevue that you undertook at Bellevue in 1960 to 1961? I'm asking specifically about NYU here.
    - A. There might have been some differences.
- Q. Do you recall what those were?
- A. As a senior resident, you would teach the junior residents.
  - Q. So, then, this was part, the precepteeship, for lack of a better word, was part of your residency in dermatology. Is that correct?
    - A. That's right.
  - Q. So, then, in actuality, you spent from 1960 through 1962, then, as a resident in dermatology. Is that correct?

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- A. No, not really. I was only a resident,
  designated resident in '60 to '61.
  - Q. Is a precepteeship something that one does after a residency?
    - A. They can.
  - Q. Let me ask this another way. Is it necessary, for example, to have a precepteeship in order to obtain board certification?
    - A. No, it is not.
  - Q. Before I get into the next part,
    doctor, would you give me an estimate, if you can,
    of how many times you have had your deposition
    taken?
    - A. As an expert witness?
    - Q. We will start with that, fine.
  - A. Half a dozen times, maybe. That's a rough guess.
    - Q. And have there been any circumstances in which you had your deposition taken not as an expert witness?
      - A. Yes.
    - Q. And what were those circumstances and how many times did you have your deposition taken?
- A. There were, I think, a couple of liability cases in which I had my deposition taken

relating to my responsibility, my liability.

- Q. A case such as this, in other words?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Doctor, again, going back to your C.V.,
  I notice that in 1962 -- am I correct in stating
  that you received a residents' prize in dermatology
  of the New York Academy of Medicine?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Could you tell me what that prize was and how you received that?
- A. I presented a case at the New York

  Academy of Medicine and discussed my management of

  this case and was declared the winner of a prize.
- Q. And what was the case that you presented, if you can recall?
  - A. I think it was a case of sarcoidosis.
- Q. I notice chronologically, doctor, I believe the next entry is the fifth one on here, in that section, which is President, Fourth Mexican Congress of Dermatology in April 1967. Would you explain to me what that was? Do you see that on the C.V.?
- A. Yes. I presented a paper at the Fourth Mexican Congress of Dermatology.
  - Q. And that's how you became president of

Brodkin - direct
the Fourth Mexican --

- A. They make you president if you present a paper.
  - Q. Could you remember or do you remember what the subject matter of that paper was?
  - A. Yes, I do. It was on the -- it was research I had done at Bellevue over a period of -- I'm sorry, at New York University over a period of seven years on the distribution of basal cell carcinoma.
    - Q. Is that a type of skin cancer?
    - A. Yes, it is.
  - Q. Am I correct in stating, then, after that, at some time you became chairman of the section on venereal disease of the Essex County Medical Society in 1970 to '71?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. I also notice, doctor, am I correct in stating that you also were later, in 1984 and '85, chairman of the committee on sexually transmitted diseases of the Essex County Medical Society? Is that correct?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. Doctor, am I also correct in stating that you have limited your practice to dermatology

Brodkin - direct since 1962?

A. Yes.

- Q. And am I also correct in stating that at some point, the dermatology and venereal diseases were studied together or written about together as a discipline? Is that a correct statement?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And doctor, would I be correct in stating that one of the reasons for that is, for example, with syphilis, that the first manifestation of syphilis is a cutaneous manifestation?

MR. DUGHI: Objection. Certainly leading questions are appropriate to certain matters but this is a factual deposition. I don't know where you are going with venereal disease. I think you ought to pose these as questions as opposed to you make a statement and get his yes or no. Why don't you put it in the appropriate form. I object to the form of the question and ask it be rephrased.

MR. HALEY: I don't honestly understand what was wrong with the phrasing of the question.

MR. DUGHI: It's suggesting -- not so

Brodkin - direct much suggesting an answer as to directing him to 1 your view of what the state of medicine or medical 2 literature was at that time and asking him for 3 his --MR. HALEY: I disagree with that. 5 Fine. MR. DUGHI: 6 Please answer. Q. 7 MR. DUGHI: No, he is not going to 8 answer unless you rephrase it. 9 MR. HALEY: I'm not going to rephrase 10 the question. 11 MR. DUGHI: Then don't. Mark the 12 question and let's go. 13 Doctor, is the first manifestation of 14 syphilis a cutaneous manifestation? 15 Yes. 16 Α. And could you tell me what that 17 Q. cutaneous manifestation is? 18 Usually a sore on the genitals, a 19 lesion on the genitals. 20 Would you tell me is that one of the 21 Q. reasons, for example, that syphilis and dermatology 22 are mentioned together, because that first 23 24 cutaneous --

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Yes.

- Q. If I could just finish the question.
- 2 -- because the first manifestation is a 3 cutaneous manifestation?
  - A. You ask a very broad question. There are many reasons why the two are associated but that is an example.
  - Q. What are the --

MR. DUGHI: Excuse me.

(Whereupon a discussion took place off the record.)

MR. HALEY: For the record, I would like to note that there was a conference going on between Dr. Brodkin and counsel.

MR. DUGHI: Are you suggesting he can't talk to his lawyer and I can't talk to him?

MR. HALEY: I'm just noting it for the record.

- Q. Doctor, what are the other reasons why syphilis and dermatology are studied together?
- A. Dermatologists came out of surgery through urology and confined themselves to or interested themselves in the treatment of venereal diseases, which when originally this association was made, was a very complicated form of treatment, and in order to treat patients with arsenicals,

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- which was the main form of treatment at that time,
  and other complicated drugs, one had to have a
  substantial knowledge of these drugs and so forth.
  That's really why it's a historical association.
  - Q. Urology is the study of what, doctor?
  - A. Diseases that affect the genitals, the urogenital system.
  - Q. And I believe you mentioned the drugs arsenicals?
  - A. Arsenicals.
    - Q. Could we maybe have that spelled for the court reporter?
      - A. A-r-s-e-n-i-c-a-1.
      - Q. Those would be arsenic derivatives?
- 15 A. Yes.
- Q. And those were used for the treatment of syphilis?
  - A. Yes, organic arsenic compounds.
  - Q. Could you describe for me how that would be used in the treatment?

MR. DUGHI: Objection. He is here as a fact witness respecting allegations in this case.

He is the defendant, treating physician of the plaintiffs. You are now getting into an area that has no relationship to this case. I'm not aware of

any syphilis in any of this population, A;

2 certainly he wasn't treating for it, B. You are

3 asking questions that I think are expert witness

4 | type questions and I'm not going to permit him to

answer expert witness questions today. You need to

show me some relevancy.

MR. HALEY: I think, counsel, I'm allowed to ask him questions about his knowledge, training and experience.

MR. DUGHI: Absolutely.

MR. HALEY: He has posited on his curriculum vitae, among other things, that he obviously has experience in sexually transmitted and venereal diseases. He has also stated so far that it's a field of study which he feels to be, first of all, within his competence and second of all, related to dermatology.

MR. DUGHI: Absolutely. And how is that relevant to this lawsuit?

MR. HALEY: Finally, I don't think I need to sit here and posture to you the relevance of every single one of my questions.

MR. DUGHI: No, sir, you don't, and I suggest you don't have to. But I'm telling you that that question as just asked, other questions

preceding it, is the question of an expert in the case and I'm objecting to the form and directing him not to answer. If you can show me how it's relevant to this case, I will rethink my objection but you don't have an obligation to sit here and tell me the relevance of a question. That's correct.

MR. HALEY: We can do one or two things in this deposition, quite frankly. First of all, if he is not going to answer questions at your direction, you are aware of what my remedies are and what I'm going to seek. I'm going to seek costs --

MR. DUGHI: You can seek costs to the end of the moon. He is not going to answer the questions. It's an expert question. If you show me why it's relevant, I will rethink it. That question has nothing to do with this case. It certainly would have relevance to his knowledge of venereal diseases if this case was an expert involved in the treatment of syphilis, it might be germane. I don't think I should sit here and listen to questions that are irrelevant. If I'm wrong, tell me I'm wrong.

MR. HALEY: I can tell you you are

Brodkin - direct 1 wrong, counsel, and I also tell you at this point, 2 I quite frankly don't want to disclose to you --3 MR. DUGHI: Absolutely appropriate. 4 MR. HALEY: -- what the relevance of 5 the question is. 6 MR. DUGHI: Mark the question and let's 7 go to the next one. 8 Excuse me. 9 (Whereupon a discussion took place off 10 the record.) 11 MR. DUGHI: I have been overruled by my 12 He will answer your question. He doesn't 13 want to take the opportunity to come back. Restate 14 the question, please. 15 MR. HALEY: Could we have the question 16 read. 17 (Whereupon the record was read.) 18 Α. How organic arsenic compounds were used 19 in the treatment, they were administered by 20 injection. 21 22 BY MR. HALEY: 23 And what was the purpose of injecting, Q. 24 what function were they supposed to serve within

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the body?

- A. To kill the causative germ of the disease.
- Q. Could you tell me, doctor, how one becomes chairman of a section of the Essex County Medical Society? Is that something, for example, which is voted on by your peers?
  - A. I think it's just an appointment.
- Q. It's an appointed position. Is that your understanding, it's an appointed position?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. By, for example, the president of the society or whatever?
- A. You are sent a postcard asking will you serve on committees and they list committees and you check, you are supposed to check two or three. So you check them off and then the president gets this and he designates you on a committee and you are positioned on it.
- Q. I notice, also, doctor, that you are chairman of the Section on Dermatology of the Academy of Medicine in New Jersey, 1971 and '72.

  Does one become a chairman in that organization the same way one becomes a chairman in the Essex County Medical Society?
  - A. Yes, one goes up through the ranks by

Brodkin - direct 1 appointment. Could you tell me, doctor, am I correct 2 in stating, doctor, that you received a certificate 3 of appreciation from the Academy of Medicine of New Jersey in 1973 to 1976? For your information, I 5 6 7 page. 8 Yes. Α. 9 Q. 10 Α. Trustees. 11 12 13 14 15 16

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Q.

- Physicians' Recognition Award of the American
  Medical Association is?
  - A. Yes. It's an award given after one shows proof of having fulfilled certain continuing medical education requirements.
  - Q. And what would those continuing medical education requirements be?
  - A. You get category one credits for reading journals and going to meetings and for writing articles, whatever. I can't recall specifically what they are given for, but they send you a sheet and they keep track of all your things, when you send them little computer cards.
  - Q. Could you explain to me, also, this is the second entry under honors, awards and honorary appointments, how one becomes a fellow of the American College of Physicians?
  - A. That is given for writing a certain number of articles in medicine of a certain quality. The rules have changed but in my day, one had to fulfill the requirement by publishing articles.
  - Q. And your day would have been 1967. Is that correct, doctor?
    - A. Correct.

- Q. Do you recall how many articles one might have had to have published?
  - A. I think you had to publish five articles.
  - Q. And would it have been necessary for those articles, for example, to have been accepted by certain journals?
    - A. Yes.
    - Q. For publication?
- 10 A. Yes.
  - Q. Do you recollect what journals those may have been, some of them?
    - A. Probably the Archives of Dermatology.
  - Q. And doctor, I also note that you have included Who's Who in Health Care. Could you tell me how one gets in Who's Who in Health Care?
  - A. I have no idea.
  - Q. I accept that answer. And you would have no idea how one gets in, for example, Who's Who in the East?
    - A. I would have less of an idea.
  - Q. Doctor, could you tell me what the clinical research review committee of Allied Chemical Corporation was in 1977?
    - A. At that time, Allied Chemical

Corporation had been studying the toxicity of its fiber production operation and I was asked to join a committee to consider the research that was being done and their approach to researching whatever problems they had.

- Q. Was that a paid position?
- A. No.
- Q. And doctor, finally, I note that you are medical consultant for the New Jersey State
  Dioxin Commission. Could you tell me how you obtained that position or how you got on the Commission?
- A. I don't know how I was asked to come on the Commission.
  - Q. Who asked you to be on the Commission?
- A. I really don't remember that. I believe it was the chairman of the Commission, Dr. Morrow, Laura Morrow?
- Q. Are you still a member of that Commission?
- A. I don't know if it still exists. I wasn't given official notice of termination.
- Q. So it would have been, for example, something that would have been very episodically, anyway. Is that correct?

1 A. Yes.

- Q. Doctor, turning to the next page of your C.V., am I correct in stating that this section is essentially organized from bottom to top in chronological order of your positions?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And that from 1962 to 1964, you were a teaching assistant in dermatology at the NYU Postgraduate Medical College?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Would you tell me what your duties consisted of there?
- A. Going one half day a week to the clinic and supervising residents while they saw patients, attending conferences and in addition to that, I had to go to the meetings of the New York Academy of Medicine and present cases there and at the meetings of the New York University Department of Dermatology.
- Q. Am I correct in stating after that, from 1964 to '66, you served in the same medical college as an instructor in clinical dermatology?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Could you describe what the differences were between being an instructor in clinical

Brodkin - direct dermatology and a teaching assistant in 1 dermatology? 2 There is no real difference. It's just 3 Α. a title. 4 Would that have been considered, for 5 Q. example, a promotion? 6 7 Α. Yes. Did you leave NYU Postgraduate Medical 8 Q. College in 1966? Yes. Α. 10 Would you tell me why? Q. 11 My research was concluded and I thought Α. 12 I would die on Route 22. 13 When you say your research was 14 Q. concluded, could you tell me what you were 15 researching? 16 The distribution of basal cell 17 Α. carcinoma and cutaneous elastosis. 18 You went, then, am I correct in 19 ο. stating, in terms of academic affiliation, to the 20 College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey in 21 1966? 22 Yes. 23 Α. And that would have been as a clinical 24 Ο.

assistant professor and acting director of the

- 1 Division of Dermatology?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. Would you tell me what your duties were there in that role?
- A. The university, at that time the College of Medicine had moved from Jersey City to the VA Hospital in East Orange. They had no established Division of Dermatology and they asked me to come there and teach the students dermatology, students and residents.
- Q. Would you have been the first director, then, of the Division of Dermatology there?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And I note, am I correct in stating, doctor, that you were an assistant professor from 1966 to 1969?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Doctor, and I apologize for this, how much time did you spend doing the assistant professorship per week?
- A. I really don't remember. It may have been two or three mornings.
- Q. And am I correct in stating that after you were a clinical assistant professor, you were promoted to associate professor at that same

Brodkin - direct college in 1969?

2 A. Yes.

- Q. And did your duties in any way as an associate professor differ from what your duties had been as an assistant professor?
  - A. No.
- Q. Then that would have been simply, and I mean that with no negative context, a promotion?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And that position lasted until 1979.

  Is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And doctor, in 1979, am I correct in stating that you were promoted to a full professorship in what is now the University of Medicine and Dentistry?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. Am I also correct in stating that in 1979, you no longer became -- you no longer were acting director of the Division of Dermatology but became director of the Division of Dermatology?
  - A. I really don't recall. My status did change, though, at that time.
  - Q. And at some time within that time period, your status changed, roughly?

- A. When I was appointed professor of medicine, my status changed somewhat.
- Q. Could you explain to me how your status did change?
- A. First of all, I went from quarter time salaried faculty to half time salaried faculty. My time there was substantially increased and my duties were also substantially increased. However, I am not at present the director and after a couple of years, I was half time, I recruited a full-time director.
- Q. And would that be the reason, for example, doctor, that your C.V. changes to the top one on the list under academic appointments, where it no longer indicates that at the present, you are no longer director of the Division of Dermatology?
  - A. Correct.
- MR. DUGHI: Objection. The form of the question was abysmal but I think the message got across.
- Q. Doctor, how did your duties markedly increase when you became director as opposed to acting director?
- MR. DUGHI: This is 1979 we are talking

- Q. Of the Division of Dermatology?
- A. First of all, my time increased because I was half time. Second of all, it became my task to begin the steps that would develop a residency, a training program in dermatology at the university. So I spent more time at the University of Medicine and I spent more time outside of it, also, working on this program.
- Q. Did the university have a residency program in dermatology prior to you becoming director as opposed to acting director?
  - A. No.
- Q. Turning to the next section, doctor, am

  I correct in stating that at one time, you were an
  attending dermatologist at University Hospital in

  Newark?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Do you currently hold that position?
- A. Yes.
  - Q. And how long have you been an attending dermatologist there?
    - A. So long as it's existed.
  - Q. And am I correct in stating that you have also been an attending dermatologist at the VA Hospital in East Orange?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And how long have you been an attending dermatologist in that position?
- A. I don't know. I presume it was at the time when they had moved to the VA, 19 --
  - Q. Meaning the medical college?
  - A. Right.
- Q. And could you tell me, doctor, how much time you spent as an attending dermatologist at University Hospital?
  - MR. DUGHI: Now?
- MR. HALEY: Now.
- 13 | A. Now?
- 14 Q. I'm specifically interested in now.
- MR. DUGHI: I object to relevance but
- 16 go ahead.
- A. Basically now two mornings a week regularly. However, I do give a number of courses. Do you want the courses?
- Q. Yes, I would be interested in hearing those, doctor.
  - A. I teach in what is called the introduction of clinical science, which we used to call physical diagnosis, which is for sophomores, and my time there, when last I did it, was about

Brodkin - direct 1 three hours. 2 Q. school, doctor? 3 Α. Q. 5 taught there? 6 7 8 9 10 11

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- That would be for sophomores in medical
  - Yes.
- Are there other courses which you have
- I teach the review course in Yes. internal medicine for residents taking their boards in internal medicine, which is about an hour, and I have taught -- these are regularly yearly events. Then there are a lot of other courses that come along I participate in.
- You stated an hour to teach a review Q. course in internal medicine. The entire course is an hour?
  - Α. My part.
- Your part. Have your duties in any way Q. changed from when you became an attending dermatologist at University Hospital to the present?
- MR. DUGHI: Objection. Duties as to education just discussed or duties completely?
  - MR. HALEY: Duties completely.
  - Go ahead. MR. DUGHI: Fine.
  - They change just about every year. Α.

- Q. And you don't recollect the specific year when you began at the University Hospital?
- A. I was an attending dermatologist at Martland. So when Martland shut down and moved to University, I just moved over.
- Q. Could you tell me, doctor, how much time presently, again, we will start with that, you spend as an attending physician at the VA Hospital in East Orange?
  - A. At the present? None.

MR. DUGHI: I don't know why we are going over this now. I don't see it's relevancy.

I'm not going to stop it.

MR. HALEY: What I'm really trying to do is he said he held these positions over a number of years.

MR. DUGHI: I don't want to waste any time but I don't know why we are doing it. Go ahead. My understanding is it's of no moment.

- Q. You spent no time?
- A. At present, I spend no time.
- Q. Could you tell me, for example, in the 1960's, how much time you would have spent as an attending dermatologist at the VA Hospital?
  - A. I really don't recall.

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- Q. You don't recall. Am I correct in stating, also, doctor, you have been an attending dermatologist at the Newark Eye and Ear Infirmary?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Do you presently hold that position?
- 6 A. Yes.
  - Q. Could you tell me when you first started as an attending dermatologist at Newark Eye and Ear Infirmary?
- 10 A. Early in my career.
  - Q. Would that have been --
- 12 A. 1960's.
  - Q. Could you tell me, then, what your roles were as an attending dermatologist?
    - A. Only consultations.
- Q. So am I correct in stating that you would not have spent, for example, a regular amount of time such as half a morning a week?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. It would have just been on an ad hoc basis that you would have been over there?
  - A. Exactly.
- MR. DUGHI: He is good, in fact, I

  think he is probably the best around, but he can't

  do it if you are talking over his questions.

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- Listen to the question, then answer it, like
  Ping-Pong.
  - Q. Doctor, am I correct in also stating you were an attending dermatologist at Babies Hospital Unit of Newark, New Jersey?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. Is that part of another hospital, Babies Hospital Unit?
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. Which hospital was that, doctor?
- 11 A. United Hospitals.
  - Q. And could you tell me what your role -how long have you been doing that, first of all, if
    you recall?
    - A. 1960's.
    - Q. And can you tell me, again, back in the 1960's, how much time you would have spent doing that attending work?
      - A. I can't tell you in the sixties.
- Q. Would that have been an ad hoc basis or would it have been part of a regular rotation?
  - A. I would guess, if I may guess, that I worked in a clinic there.
    - Q. In the Babies Hospital Unit?
- 25 A. Yes.

Q. And --

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- 2 A. As well as consultations.
  - Q. Is that a present position? Do you still hold that?
    - A. Yes.
      - Q. And doctor, I also -- am I also correct in stating that you are an attending dermatologist at Presbyterian Hospital in Newark?
        - A. Yes.
- Q. Is that a present position which you hold?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Have you also held that position since the early to mid-sixties?
  - A. Yes. May I explain something?
- 16 Q. Certainly.
  - A. I might not have been an attending physician, but if you will allow, I was an associate or an assistant attending. You know, I just went up the ladder.
    - Q. I understand that as an answer.
    - You have also served, am I correct in stating, as a consultant in dermatology at the various other medical facilities?
- 25 A. Yes.

- Q. Could you tell me what you did as a consultant in dermatology at St. James Hospital in Newark?
- A. When I was asked to see consultations,

  I saw them.
- Q. That would have been on an ad hoc basis, again?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And am I correct in stating that you have also consulted at Clara Maass Hospital in Belleville, New Jersey?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. Would that have been the same type of ad hoc consultation?
- 15 A. Yes.
- Q. And am I correct in stating that you also served as a consultant in dermatology at the Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation in West
  Orange?
- 20 A. Yes.
- Q. And would that have also been on an ad hoc basis?
- 23 | A. Yes.
- Q. And finally, doctor, am I correct in stating that you have been a consultant in

- dermatology for the Daughters of Israel Home for the Aged in West Orange?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And again, is that on an ad hoc basis --
  - A. Yes.
- Q. -- where you would see patients there?

  Doctor, could you tell me what your

  function has been as an attending dermatologist at

  St. Barnabas Medical Center?
- A. Only to see consultations and give conferences.
- Q. And am I correct, also, in stating that you have been an attending dermatologist at Newark Beth Israel Medical Center?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And could you tell me what that work has consisted of, doctor?
  - A. Working in the clinic, teaching the residents, giving conferences and seeing consultations.
  - Q. Doctor, you have also maintained a private practice. Is that correct?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. Could you tell me when you started in

47 Brodkin - direct private practice? 1 2 Α. 1962. Would that have been after you finished 3 your precepteeship with Dr. Costello that you went 4 into private practice? 5 Α. Yes. 6 And where was your office initially 7 Q. located? 8 22 Ball Street, Irvington, New Jersey. 9 Α. And how long were your offices there? 10 Q. About a year and a half. 11 Α. Have you maintained a practice, doctor, 12 Q. private practice, from 1962 to the present? 13 Yes. 14 Α. Could you tell me after you were at 22 15 Ball Street, where your next office location was? 16 40 Union Avenue. 17 Again, that's in Irvington. Am I 18 Q. correct? 19 20 Α. Yes. 21 Q. And how long were you there? I don't know exactly, maybe five years. 22 Α. Approximately five years. Would that 23 be correct? 24 25 Α. Yes.

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- Q. And did your office relocate at some point from 40 Union Avenue to somewhere else?
  - A. Yes, it did.
  - Q. Would you tell me where that was?
- 5 A. To 769 Northfield Avenue.
- Q. And that's in West Orange. Is that correct?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And at some point, am I correct in stating that you moved your office from 769

    Northfield Avenue to 101 Old Short Hills Road in West Orange?
- 13 A. Yes.
- Q. And could you tell me approximately
  when that was, doctor?
- 16 A. Almost two years ago.
- Q. So that would have been perhaps sometime in '86?
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. Doctor, other than the hospitals which we have discussed which have been listed on your C.V. and the offices which you have discussed, is there any other place where you would have seen patients on a regular basis?
  - A. The only place I saw patients other

- than hospitals and my office was at the Diamond
  Shamrock Chemical Company.
  - Q. When you began your private practice in 1962, doctor, was that a solo practice or did you have a partner or was it some other type of business arrangement?
  - A. Originally, it began as a solo practice.
    - Q. And at some point, did that change?
    - A. Yes, it did.
  - Q. Could you tell me when that change was, approximately?
  - A. I started after awhile to assist Dr.

    Bleiberg in his office, Dr. Jacob Bleiberg, and in

    time, he asked me if I would like to become

    associated with him and combine my practice with

    his, which we eventually did do.
  - Q. Would you tell me how you met Dr. Bleiberg?
  - A. I met Dr. Bleiberg because I thought 22
    Ball Street was a nice location for a practice and
    I went into the building and he was there and I
    asked him about getting an office there and he
    invited me to share his office.
    - Q. The 22 Ball Street location at that

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	Brodkin - direct
1	time was a medical office building?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. Did you enter into a partnership at
4	some point with Dr. Bleiberg?
5	A. Later on, yes.
6	Q. When you say later on, could you tell
7	me when that was?
8	A. I would say about two years a year
9	or two after I had opened my office.
10	Q. That would have been sometime in 1963
11	or 1964, approximately?
1 2	A. Yes, as I became an actual employee
13	status.
1 4	MR. DUGHI: Just get on the record here
1 5	you know what a partnership is, I know what a
16	partnership is. I'm not sure the doctor does.
1 7	MR. HALEY: Fine, I will ask him that.
18	Q. I did use the word partnership. Could
19	you at least explain for me when I use the word
20	partnership, what that connotes to you?
2 1	MR. DUGHI: Wait, excuse me.
2 2	MR. HALEY: He answered the question.
23	MR. DUGHI: Rather than wasting time as
2 4	to whether or not it's a legal partnership, why
25	don't you ask what the relationship with Bleiberg

Brodkin - direct 1 was and get the whole run. 2 MR. HALEY: I thought that's what I was 3 doing. 4 MR. DUGHI: Tell him how you got involved with Bleiberg. 5 6 No, counsel, I'm going to MR. HALEY: 7 ask the questions, you are not going to ask the 8 questions here. 9 MR. DUGHI: Fine. Then you are not 10 going to ask him to define a partnership from a legal standpoint. 11 12 MR. HALEY: Fine. I thought I was helping you. 13 Believe me, you are not 14 MR. DUGHI: helping me and I have no intention of helping you. 15 16 MR. HALEY: And that's fine with me. 17 Q. Doctor, could you describe for me the 18 office which you shared at 22 Ball Street in terms 19 of its physical layout and number of rooms and so 20 on? 21

Yes. It had 750 square feet, which included a waiting room and a receptionist's area, a consultation room and three treatment rooms plus a hallway and a toilet, lavatory.

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Did you have a nurse working for you at Q.

1 that time?

- A. Yes.
  - Q. And do you recall what her name is?
- A. Yes, I do, her name was Paulette Flait,

  F-l-a-i-t. My nurse, you mean? She was my nurse,

  receptionist and everything.
  - Q. Did you and Dr. Bleiberg at the time share nurses or share receptionists or did you each have your own?
  - A. We had our own. Understand that I was not there when Dr. Bleiberg was there originally.
  - Q. Perhaps I misunderstood, doctor. I thought you had stated, am I correct that you shared office space with Dr. Bleiberg?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. Could you tell me maybe a little bit better about what that arrangement was?
  - A. Yes. Dr. Bleiberg was a sick man. He had severe heart valve disease. He worked two mornings and two afternoons. I, therefore, had three mornings -- four mornings and whatever afternoons were available. So we did not occupy this office at the same time. It was a very small office.
    - Q. But Ms. Flait, for example, would she

- have been working in the office for Dr. Bleiberg
  when you weren't there?
  - A. No, she worked only for me.
  - Q. She worked exclusively for you.

(Whereupon a discussion took place off the record and a recess was taken.)

- Q. Dr. Brodkin, was there a point at which you and Dr. Bleiberg assumed a shared responsibility for treating patients?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Could you tell me when that was?
- A. The first point was when Dr. Bleiberg approached me and asked me if I would like to assist him in his office on Mondays, which was his long day in the office, which I began to do. After that, he asked me if I would like to assist him in seeing patients at the chemical factory.
  - Q. That would have been Diamond Shamrock?
  - A. Yes, which I began to do.
- Q. First of all, when did you begin to assist Dr. Bleiberg in seeing patients on Mondays, if you recall?
- A. I would say four or five months after I opened my practice.
  - Q. That would have been in either late

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- 1 | 1962 or early 1963, somewhere in there?
- 2 A. I would say.
  - Q. And when did you assist Dr. Bleiberg in seeing patients, begin to assist Dr. Bleiberg in seeing patients at Diamond Shamrock?
    - A. A little bit later than that.
    - Q. Again, sometime in 1963?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. Was there some point after you assisted Dr. Bleiberg in seeing the patients on Monday and seeing the patients at Diamond Shamrock that your business relationship with Dr. Bleiberg changed?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. And could you tell me when that was, again, approximately?
- 16 A. I would guess at about the end of a 17 year.
  - Q. Which would have been the middle of '63, somewhere around there, would that have been correct?
    - A. Yes.
- Q. And could you tell me what that change was?
- A. Dr. Bleiberg asked me if I would like to become associated with him.

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- Q. When you say associated, doctor, could you explain to me what that means?
- A. That it would then be -- I would combine my practice with his and work along with him in his office.
- Q. And how long did that relationship last, doctor?
  - A. Actually, until --
  - Q. Until Dr. Bleiberg died?
- 10 A. Yes.
- Q. And Dr. Bleiberg died in '72. Is that correct?
- 13 A. Something like that, '72, '73.
- Q. It would have been the early seventies at some time?
- 16 | A. Yes.
- MR. DUGHI: I think the date was March
- 19 | THE WITNESS: '74 or '73.
- MR. DUGHI: I'm not representing that,

  I just believe that to be the date.
  - Q. Doctor, after you left NYU in 1962, I believe, did you continue to try and keep abreast of developments in dermatology through reading literature?

- A. Yes, I did.
- Q. And could you tell me what journals that you read, if you can recall, what journals you read in order to keep informed on developments in the field?
- A. I read the Archives of Dermatology, I read the Journal of Investigative Dermatology and as new journals appeared, I started reading them. I don't remember the dates when they began.
- Q. Could you give me some examples of what those new journals are?
- A. The Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology, the International Journal of Tropical Dermatology, Cutis, there is -- I can't remember any more, although it seems all I do is read dermatology journals. There is the Journal of Pediatric Dermatology, there is the Journal of Dermatologic Surgery and Oncology, there is the Journal of the American -- there is the Journal of -- I'm missing one or two.

MR. DUGHI: That's fine.

Q. Has it been pretty much that way since 1962, doctor, that you have worked to keep yourself abreast of developments in the field by reading these types of journals?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Doctor, I would like you, if you would, for a second, to turn to the bibliography section of your C.V., which I think begins after page five. I could be wrong about that. I think it begins on the next page, doctor. And I would like you to turn to the back of that just for a second. The last publication which is there is a 1985 article and it also notes under number 50 that another one was in press. Could you tell me have you published any articles since then?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Could you give me, as best you can recall, what they are?
- A. I published an article on superficial -- on malignant disseminated porokeratosis.
- Q. Do you know what journal that would have been in?
- A. That was in the Archives of Dermatology.
  - Q. Were there any others?
- A. Yes, there were, but I published chapters of a couple of books.
  - Q. Do you recall the names of those books?

- A. Yes, the Gynecologic Diseases of the
  Elderly Patient, I published a chapter on
  dermatologic problems. There is another book
  chapter. I can't recall.
  - Q. Do you recollect the name of the book that that chapter appears in?
    - A. The one I can't remember?
  - Q. No, the one on the gynecological thing which you just discussed. Was that the name of the textbook?
  - A. Yes, the textbook is Gynecologic

    Diseases of the Elderly or the Geriatric Patient.
  - Q. I apologize. Could you tell me what the subject matter of the chapter you wrote was?
  - A. Dermatologic problems in the elderly gynecologic patient.
  - MR. HALEY: I'm going to make a request of counsel, if I could, that if there are others, because I certainly don't expect the doctor to remember off the top of his head everything that he has written --
  - MR. DUGHI: I doubt that's an up-to-date C.V.
- MR. HALEY: If we would be provided
  with an up-to-date list of his publications.

MR. DUGHI: Let me just make a comment now. I know what happens in a deposition when I ask a request or someone makes one of me, you forget about it. So no, I will not and send me a letter and of course, I will.

MR. HALEY: Fine, counsel.

MR. DUGHI: I will make a note of it.

MR. HALEY: I have had that same

problem many times.

## BY MR. HALEY:

- Q. Doctor, turning to the front of your bibliography, I notice -- am I correct in stating you published at least two articles before you completed your residency?
  - A. Yes, I may well have; yes.
- Q. Has that been an interest of yours or was that an interest of yours at the time, publishing?
  - A. Not really -- I mean yes, obviously.
  - Q. Let me ask you this: Why did you engage in the writing and publication of articles back then, in '61?
- A. I was an English literature major, force of habit.

- Q. Would it be accurate for me to say that one of the reasons that you published information was to disseminate information to the medical community?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Are there any reasons other than the two which we have discussed for your publication?
  - A. I enjoy writing articles.
- Q. Doctor, would I be correct in saying that when you write an article, that that contains a truthful and accurate recollection to the best extent possible of your facts and opinions concerning that subject matter?

MR. DUGHI: Do you understand the question?

THE WITNESS: I think I do.

- A. I will say that at that time that I write it, the answer is yes.
- Q. In other words, doctor, for example, you can't anticipate future developments in the field?
  - A. That's right. My opinions changed.
- Q. I understand that, doctor. But then again, contemporaneous with the writing of the article, again, it would contain a truthful recount

- of whatever your opinions would be?
- A. Yes, based on the experience I have at the time of writing it, yes.
  - Q. And doctor, again, I'm going to go back and hopefully finish up your C.V. here. Am I correct in stating that you are a diplomate of the American Board of Dermatology?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. And is that what we lawyers would refer to as Board Certified?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. Could you tell me when you became Board Certified in dermatology? It's on the bottom of the second page, doctor, of your C.V., I believe.
  - A. I'm sorry, right after I finished my training, 1963 or '64, some period of time before you can sit for the examination and get certified.
  - Q. Doctor, could you tell me what the requirements are, if you would, to become Board Certified in dermatology when you became Board Certified?
  - A. Yes. You have to complete your training in an approved program and be recommended to the board to take their exam and then you have to take a written examination and an oral

Brodkin - direct 1 examination. Could you tell me, if you would, who 2 recommended you for board certification, if you 3 recall? I don't remember. I presume the A. 5 program director. 6 Would that have been the program 7 director at NYU? 8 Yes. 9 Α. And have the requirements in any way 10 Q. changed, if you know, doctor, for board 11 certification between 1963 or 1964 and the present? 12 Yes. 13 Α. Could you tell me how they have 14 Q. changed? 15 I know -- I think there no longer is Α. 16 given an oral examination. 17 So now it would just be a written 18 Q. examination, as far as you know? 19 I believe that's true. 20

- Let me ask you this, doctor: How does Q. one become a fellow in the American Academy of
- Dermatology? 23

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I think you are required to have board 24 certification to become a fellow and then I think 25

- you apply and again have to be recommended and that's it.
  - Q. Is the American Academy of Dermatology the same as the American Board of Dermatology?
    - A. No.
  - Q. Would you explain what the difference is, if you would, between the two organizations?
  - A. The American Board of Dermatology indicates that you are qualified by virtue of training and so forth to be certified as a specialist in this field by them. The American Academy of Dermatology is an organization that's devoted to continuing the training -- not the training, the educational functions in a national or international way of 'dermatology. In other words, they have a meeting and give courses, endless variety of courses and other functions that have nothing to do with certifying you.
  - Q. It's more of an academic type of organization?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. As I suppose the word "academy" implies.
  - Would you tell me how one becomes a fellow of the American College of Physicians?

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- When I became, it was by publication. I believe it was five accepted publications. 2
  - And when did you become a member of that organization, if you recall? Doctor, I think if it would help refresh your recollection, if you take a look at the second item on your honors, awards and prizes, is that the same thing we are talking about here?
    - Yes. Α.
  - So that would have been in November of Q. 1967?
    - Α. Yes.
  - Doctor, could you explain to me how one becomes a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine?
  - I think you just pay your dues and send your application in.
  - And if you recall, I will state Q. parenthetically I don't see any similar reference to the front page, do you recall when you became a member of the New York Academy of Medicine?
  - I would presume as soon as I was Α. eligible, which would have been right after my residency.
    - Q. And would the same standards apply for

Brodkin - direct the Academy of Medicine of New Jersey as would for 1 the New York Academy of Medicine? 2 Α. Yes. 3 In terms of fellowship? And do you **Q** . 4 recall when you became a fellow of the Academy of 5 Medicine of New Jersey? Shortly after I finished my training. 7 So that would have been probably '63, 8 Ο. '64, somewhere in that time frame? 9 Yes. Α. 10 Going down, could you tell me how one 11 becomes a member of the Society of Investigative 12 Dermatology? 13 Yes, you apply and again, you have 14 recommendations and you send your dues. 15 There is no written examination, for Q. 16 example, to get into that? 17 No. Α. 18 Do you recall when you joined that Q. 19 society? 20 The Society of Investigative 21 Α. Dermatology? 22 That's correct, doctor, that was the 23 Q. question. 24 I did that right after I finished my

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Α.

- residency. My membership lapsed and I joined it again about two years ago.
  - Q. And what does that society do, the Society of Investigative Dermatology?
  - A. That is a highly research oriented society that has meetings and publishes journals on research in dermatology.
  - Q. Could you tell me where they are located, if you know, where their main office is?
  - A. If I wanted to get ahold of them, I could tell you who I would call, Dr. D. Martin Carter at the Rockefeller University in New York.
  - Q. And doctor, could you tell me how one becomes a member of the Association of Professors of Dermatology?
    - A. I don't remember.
  - Q. Would you tell me how one becomes a member of the American Society for Dermatologic Surgery?
  - A. In answer to your last question, I think if you are a professor of dermatology, somehow they find you. I don't remember applying.
  - Q. For example, it wouldn't be, as I go down, doctor, to where you are a member, the second to last entry on the second page, for example, the

- 1 | American Association of University Professors,
- 2 | that's a union, isn't it?
- 3 A. Yes, it is.
  - Q. It wouldn't be, for example, something like that, the Association of Professors of
- 6 | Dermatology?

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- 7 | A. No.
  - Q. It's more of an academic society?
- 9 A. Yes.
- Q. So could you tell me how one becomes a member of the American Society for Dermatologic Surgery?
- 13 A. I am not sure now, but when I became a

  14 member --
  - Q. When you became, that's fine.
- A. I think I applied and in some way indicated my expertise or interest in that field.
- Q. And there is no test, for example, one takes?
  - A. No, there is no test.
- Q. And do you recall when you joined that organization?
- 23 A. Five years ago.
- Q. That would have been in the eighties, at least, sometime. Is that correct?

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- A. I think so.
- Q. Do you know how long that society has been in existence?
  - A. Approximately the same length of time.
  - Q. So you would have joined it roughly when it started. Is that correct?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. What about the International Society for Tropical Dermatology, how does one become a member of that organization?
  - A. Again, I think you simply apply or are recommended.
  - Q. How long have you been a member of that organization, if you can recall?
    - A. Maybe ten years.
  - Q. Have you been a member of that organization since it was founded or did it --
    - A. Approximately, yes.
  - Q. Thank you, doctor. Again going down the list, how does one become a member of the Society of Pediatric Dermatology, if you can recall, when you became a member?
  - A. When I became a member, it was recently and by applying for membership.
    - Q. There is no, again, written or oral

1 test?

- A. No examination.
- Q. Are you aware of any, other than having completed a residency in dermatology, are there any other requirements, foundational requirements for that organization?
- A. I don't think so, but I know many dermatologists today take residencies in pediatrics, as well.
- Q. Doctor, am I correct in stating that at some point in your career, you have also been a member of the Dermatologic Society of Greater New York?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Could you tell me how one becomes a member of that organization when you became a member?
- A. By applying and recommendation and I think I became a member over five years ago.
- Q. Are there any requirements that you know of, other than having completed a residency in dermatology, for membership to that organization?
- A. There may be geographic requirements but there is no examination.
  - Q. Doctor, would you tell me how one

becomes a member of the American Association for Advancement of Science, again, when you became a member?

- A. I have no recollection of how or when.
- Q. And finally, doctor, I note -- am I correct in stating that at some point in your career or presently you have been a member of the American Federation of Clinical Research?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Could you tell me how one becomes a member of that organization?
  - A. I don't recall.
- Q. poctor, could you tell me how one becomes an associate member of the Royal Society of Medicine?
- A. If one has gone through a series of things, for example, I had to be a Board Certified dermatologist to allow me to become a fellow of the American College of Physicians, which then allowed me to become an associate member of the Royal Society of Medicine and I am now a fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, as you will see on my up-to-date C.V., and that, beyond associate membership, requires recommendations of fellows.
  - Q. Could you tell me, doctor, what your

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purpose was in joining the Society of Investigative 2 Dermatology?

- Originally, it was to be aware of research in dermatology. Recently, and my membership lapsed because this is a difficult area to keep up with, I rejoined because they asked me, assuring me that it had become a more clinical journal and meetings, so I rejoined.
- When you say it had become a more Q. clinical journal, what do you mean by that?
- The Journal of the Society of Investigative Dermatology concerns itself mainly with research on the stump-tailed macaque monkey and the sea anemone. It has really little clinical relevance.
- And then the statement would be that the journal deals more with the experience of clinicians in treating patients than it used to?
  - That's what they told me. Α.
- Could you tell me what your purpose was Q. in joining the American Society for Dermatologic Surgery?
- Yes, I wanted their journal and I also Α. took some of their courses.
  - Would that have been the same for the Q.

International Society of Tropical Dermatology?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And would that have been the same for the Society of Pediatric Dermatology?
- A. Yes. Well, at that time, I was the chief of pediatric dermatology in two hospitals and I thought I should have the journal and keep up.
- Q. Doctor, would it be a fair statement to say that in the societies which you have become a member, that a major purpose in your joining those organizations is to keep up with their journals and the developments in the field?
- A. To go to their meetings and keep up with their journals, yes, keep abreast.
- Q. Other than Ms. Flait, whom we discussed before, you stated was a nurse of yours when you were practicing at 22 Ball Street, were there any other nurses that worked with either you or Dr. Bleiberg at that address?
- A. Do you mean when Dr. Bleiberg and I combined our practices?
  - Q. At any time during that period.
- A. At any time? Oh, yes.
- Q. Could you tell me their names to the best you can recollect?

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- A. Yes. One of them was named Cynthia

  Fahs, F-a-h-s; Iris Blumenau, B-l-u-m-e-n-a-u; Kate

  Chayet, C-h-a-y-e-t; Judith Schwartz,

  S-c-h-w-a-r-t-z; Nancy Dalley, D-a-l-l-e-y, I

  believe; Ruth Gelber; Sylvia Kolber. I can think

  of many whose names I cannot remember, if you will

  forgive me.
  - Q. Did any of these nurses whom we discussed ever accompany you to Diamond Shamrock for the purpose of treating the workers who were the subject of this lawsuit?
    - A. Iris Blumenau did.
    - Q. Do you know if she is around today?
    - A. Yes.
    - Q. Do you know where she is?
- 16 A. In my office.
  - Q. She works in your office. And how long has Miss Blumenau been with you?
  - A. She was Dr. Bleiberg's nurse. I don't know when she started with him. She has continued uninterrupted since I joined practices with Bleiberg.
  - Q. So would it be correct for me to say that she has been continuously working with either you or Dr. Bleiberg since 1962?

- A. That's correct, since before 1962.
- Q. Did any of the other names which you mentioned -- I shouldn't say names, did any of the other people whom you mentioned go, accompany you to Diamond Shamrock to treat these workers?
  - A. Not that I can recall.
- Q. Do you know the present whereabouts today of any of the nurses whom you just mentioned other than Ms. Blumenau?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And doctor, could you tell me which ones and where they are at?
- A. Mrs. Chayet is dead. She was in the original crew for Dr. Bleiberg. I do not know where Judith Schwartz is, I do not know where Cynthia Fahs is, I do not know where Sylvia Kolber is except that I presume she is alive.

Nancy Dalley and Ruth Gelber work for us still.

- Q. Would that be at the Centers for Dermatology?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And how long has Ms. Dalley been with you?
  - A. I don't know, a number of years, ten

75 Brodkin - direct 1 years. Since mid-seventies, approximately? 2 3 Α. Yes. And what about Ms. Gelber? Q. Same thing. 5 Α. Doctor, am I correct in my 6 understanding that this list of nurses is a list, 7 as best you can recall, of the nurses who worked 8 with you and/or Dr. Bleiberg since '62? 9 Yes. I know there are a number 10 Α. 11 missing. But these are the ones you can recall 12 at the present time? 13 14 Α. Yes. When you moved from Ball Street in 15 Irvington to Union Avenue in Irvington, can you 16 tell me why that move was made? 17 Yes. We simply needed more space. 18 Α. Doctor, you also stated that Dr. 19 Q. Bleiberg worked two mornings and two afternoons a 20 week when you started with him. Did that change 21

A. Other than at the times I went on vacation, he pretty much stuck to that throughout or when he was sick or on vacation himself.

over time?

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- Q. And was there a time that your office time, for lack of a better phrase, changed from three mornings and three afternoons a week?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Could you tell me when that was?
- A. From the time we were associated, even before we moved into a larger office, I spent time with him and by myself. This was pretty much, if I may say, I kept my hours, moved into his hours, not all his hours, but some of his hours.
- Q. Would it be fair to say that you became essentially practicing full-time?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. As opposed to the three mornings and three afternoons?
- 16 A. No, I mean I had duties at the medical 17 school.
  - Q. I didn't mean to cut your answer short, doctor. Was there anything else you wanted to say?
    - A. No.
  - Q. How did you happen to go to 22 Ball
    Street to ask Dr. Bleiberg if he had office space
    available, if you recall?
  - A. I was looking for an office. I had appointments, hospital appointments when I began at

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St. Barnabas, Beth Israel and Martland and
Presbyterian, which are in Newark. 22 Ball Street,
and I was living in New York, 22 Ball Street is at
the intersection of the Garden State Parkway and
all of the main arteries into Newark, Lyons Avenue,
Clinton, they all cross there. So that I had
convenient access to these hospitals in Newark and
to get back into New York or from New York.

- Q. Prior to your going to 22 Ball Street, had anyone suggested to you that Dr. Bleiberg might be looking for someone to share office space?
- A. In retrospect, they had but I had forgotten about it.
  - Q. Can you recall who that was?
- A. Yes. At some point later, I was made aware of a conversation between Dr. Bleiberg's wife and my mother-in-law that took place because they both had mothers in the same nursing home and she said I have a marvelous son-in-law who is starting a career in dermatology and apparently, a suggestion was made why don't you contact my husband. I never did that and I didn't realize that until later.

MR. MONZIONE: Did you say your mother-in-law called you marvelous?

1 THE WITNESS: Still does.

MR. DUGHI: It can be a matter of record. It's probably the kind of credential that makes sense in life. I might point out that I also carry the same honor.

- Q. Could you tell me about the difference in office space and size between 22 Ball Street and 40 Union Avenue?
- A. Yes. 40 Union Avenue was over 1,200 square feet.
- Q. And how many treating rooms did you have there?
- A. I think we had five and two consultation rooms.
- Q. And later, did you move to 769

  Northfield Avenue before or after Dr. Bleiberg

  died?
  - A. After, I'm quite sure.
- Q. And how physically did 769 Northfield Avenue differ from 40 Union Avenue in terms of the offices?
- A. In practical terms, in terms of square feet, efficiency and so forth, very little. It was necessary to move out of Irvington for other reasons.

- Q. And in 1986, when you moved to Old

  Short Hills Road, how did that office differ in

  terms of its physical layout?
  - A. That's a much larger office in many ways. It has more rooms, more square footage.

    It's superior in many ways.
  - Q. Also happens to be right across the street from St. Barnabas Hospital?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. Other than Dr. Bleiberg, have you ever been associated with another physician in your practice?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. Could you tell me the name of that physician?
  - A. At the present time, Dr. Abbey, Albert A. Abbey, who joined our practice I think in about 1972, while Dr. Bleiberg was alive, or while he was practicing, and prior to Dr. Abbey -- do you want other people who I can recall?
    - Q. Yes, I do.
  - A. There was a Dr. Lewis Stollman,

    S-t-o-l-l-m-a-n, there was a Dr. Philip -- pardon

    me, Stewart Miller.
    - Q. Stewart Miller?

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- A. Pardon me, I don't think he ever
  really -- there were people who helped out like on
  a Saturday or something, but associated themselves
  with the practice, I suspect there were others but
  I have forgotten.
- Q. Dr. Stollman, is that correct, was he --
  - A. He was with us for one year.
  - Q. Could you tell me when that was?
  - A. I would guess about ten years ago.
  - Q. It would have been in the mid-'70's at some point, in any event, roughly speaking?
    - A. Early or mid-seventies.
  - Q. Do you recall if that would have been before or after Dr. Bleiberg died?
    - A. It was before.
  - Q. Was Dr. Stollman ever involved in treating the workers in Diamond Shamrock, if you can recall?
  - A. No.
    - Q. What about Dr. Abbey, has he ever been involved in the treatment of workers at Diamond Shamrock?
- MR. DUGHI: To make sure the question is clear, not workers at Diamond Shamrock but --

MR. HALEY: Yes, workers from Diamond Shamrock, not necessarily at the facility.

- A. Allowing that he might have treated a worker at some point, I would answer that question as no. If it so happened that he did at some time see a worker --
- Q. Let me state the question perhaps another way. It would not have been a regular part of Dr. Abbey's job to see -- strike that. I will leave it where it is.

Doctor, do you recall the street address of the Diamond Shamrock plant in Newark, by any chance?

- A. Lister Avenue.
- Q. Do you recall the first occasion you had to visit the facility on Lister Avenue?
- A. I recall some early time when I went there. You mean the date?
- Q. Approximately. I'm not asking you to say like November 11, 1960, you know.
  - A. I would say sometime in 1963.
- Q. And was the purpose of your visit there to examine patients?
- A. It was to assist Dr. Bleiberg and that was examining, treating patients.

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Q. Am I correct in stating that you would normally go to the plant one afternoon per week, and I don't want to say necessarily you, but the treatment by either you or Dr. Bleiberg would be given at the plant one day a week?

MR. DUGHI: Let me object. We are talking about a period of time that starts sometime perhaps in 1963 up until the plant closed.

MR. HALEY: I understand what you are saying, counsel.

- Q. In 1963, when you started treating the workers at Diamond Shamrock, could you tell me how often you personally visited the plant?
  - A. More or less weekly.
- Q. And that would be for the purpose of treating the workers?
- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 MR. DUGHI: Excuse me one second.
- (Whereupon a discussion took place off the record.)
- Q. Would Dr. Bleiberg accompany you on these visits?
- 23 A. Yes.
- Q. Am I correct in stating that normally, then, both of you would go to the plant together?

A. Yes.

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- Q. And for how long did you continue to go to the Diamond plant on a more or less weekly basis?
- A. More or less weekly basis, I don't know, until 19 -- mid-1960's, for a few years, three, four, five years.
  - Q. But you continued to treat some patients, did you not, after the mid-sixties?
- 10 A. Yes.
  - Q. Some of these workers. Between the mid-sixties -- do you know when the plant closed?

    Let me put it to you that way.
- MR. DUGHI: Does he know the date?
- MR. HALEY: Roughly when the plant
- 16 | closed.
- MR. DUGHI: Do you recall the date? I think we can agree.
- 19 MR. HALEY: It was 1970.
- MR. DUGHI: It was August 1969, is my
- 21 understanding.
- MR. HALEY: 1969, that's fine, we will
- 23 | take that date.
- MR. DUGHI: Is that your
- 25 | understanding?

Brodkin - direct MR. HALEY: It's roughly then but it's 1 not that important to the question but that's my --2 MR. DUGHI: For the purposes today, 3 August '69 is fine? 4 MR. HALEY: August '69 is fine. 5 Then may I modify my answer to say so 6 Α. long as there was a substantial working force 7 there. 8 You would go to the plant more or less 9 Q. 10 weekly? Yes, and understanding that the plant 11 closed in '69, I would imagine it was working at 12 least until the mid-sixties with workers. 13 14 Q. 15

- Prior to the plant closing, was there ever a time period when you would normally treat the employees at your office as opposed to the plant? Do you understand my question?
  - Not on an emergency basis, you mean? Α.
  - Right. Q.

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- In other words, was there a time when we gave them appointments to come see us at our office?
- That's correct. Q.
- MR. DUGHI: As opposed to going to the 24 plant. 25

MR. HALEY: As opposed to going to the plant.

- A. I don't think so. To my recollection, we treated them on a regular basis at the plant.

  If an emergency arose, we didn't have them wait.
- Q. And between the time that you, you personally, first started going there and the time the plant closed, was there a time when Dr. Bleiberg stopped going with you on the weekly visits?
- A. I think toward the end, I was going alone for a period of time and of course, if he was on vacation or sick, I was going.
- Q. Would it be fair to say, though, that for most of the time that you were treating workers at that plant, you and Dr. Bleiberg would go together?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Doctor, I recognize this is many years ago. Could you describe for me as best you can recall the layout of the different buildings? How many buildings, first of all, were at the facility?
- MR. DUGHI: Are you talking about the medical facility or are you talking about the whole

Brodkin - direct 1 plant? 2 MR. HALEY: I want to find out first 3 and work it down because I'm not sure where he 4 treated these guys. 5 MR. DUGHI: If you are asking him to 6 surmise, as you have several times this morning, 7 fine. I have no idea what knowledge this witness 8 has of the plant. He is not being offered as an 9 employee of Diamond Shamrock. I don't know if he 10 even went around the plant. Let's do the 11 foundation. 12 MR. HALEY: Why don't I ask that 13 question. 14 MR. DUGHI: I'm not objecting to doing 15 it. 16 Q. Doctor, did you ever have an occasion 17 to tour the plant at 80 Lister? 18 Yes, but I don't know how much of the 19 plant I toured. 20 Did you ever have an opportunity to Q. 21 tour the 2,4,5-T manufacturing facility? 22 Α. Maybe. I seem to have --23 MR. DUGHI: Wait. Him personally now? MR. HALEY: Him personally, that's 24 25 correct.

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- A. I seem to have some recollection of seeing a building where the stuff was being made.
- Q. When you would go down to treat the workers, where would that be?
- Let me explain that there is big Α. factories all over the place and a driveway and a railroad track. We entered the driveway, crossed the railroad track and I know there was a big paint factory to the right. I didn't know whether it was Diamond or the paint factory and where it stopped and Diamond began, I had no idea. I know there was some sort of an administration building and laboratory to the left. We went into this area which was mainly a driveway and on the left In that building diagonally, you saw a building. was the first aid station and medical room. don't really know -- I knew there was an administration billing and I had been in it. knew there was a medical room and I had been in it and beyond that, I have very little recollection of whose was what and how many or where the buildings were.
- Q. Do you know, other than the first aid station and the medical room, can you recall anything else that was in the building where you

Brodkin - direct 1 treated the workers? No. It seems to me this was a large 2 Α. building with an entrance. We went into the 3 entrance, we were in a medical room and that was as far as I knew. 5 Are you aware, doctor, that Diamond had 6 a 2,4,5-T manufacturing process? 7 MR. DUGHI: Is he aware today? 8 MR. HALEY: Is he aware today. 9 Yes. 10 Α. Could you tell me when you first became 11 Q. aware of them? 12 I suppose sometime after I started 13 Α. going down there, maybe a year after I opened my --14 after I was going with Bleiberg for awhile, these 15 16 things were discussed. When you say discussed, between you and 17 Dr. Bleiberg? 18 19 Α. Yes. And when you say, "these things," that 20 Q. was, for example, the 2,4,5-T process? 21 22 Α. Yes.

Q. Related to Diamond Shamrock, what were the other types of things that you and Dr. Bleiberg would discuss?

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- A. We discussed a lot of things. We discussed the problem, how we might prevent it; we discussed facilities like the shower facilities and so forth and certain patients who were very hygienic and others who were not as hygienic and a bunch of anecdotal stuff.
- Q. When you say, "the problem," could you tell me what you mean by "the problem"?
  - A. I mean chloracne.
- Q. And when you Dr. Bleiberg would discuss means to prevent it, what would those discussions have been?
- A. For one thing, Dr. Bleiberg thought that perhaps we should not -- they should not hire patients who had had prior acne; perhaps they should protect their workers in a different way; for example, at that time, barrier creams were present and people were trying to make better --
- Q. Not to interrupt you, doctor, when you say, "they," you mean Diamond Shamrock?
  - A. Would you repeat --
- Q. You used the word "they." Do you mean Diamond Shamrock by that?
- A. I might have meant the literature, the people dealing with industrial diseases.

- 1 Q. Fine.
- MR. DUGHI: This is Dr. Bleiberg's --
- THE WITNESS: Reading, yes, telling
- 4 me --
- 5 MR. DUGHI: You said Dr. Bleiberg
- 6 | thought and you said a couple of things.
- 7 MR. HALEY: I didn't mean to confuse
- 8 | him, I really didn't.
- 9 MR. DUGHI: I know you didn't.
- MR. HALEY: Why don't we read back the
- 11 question and read back the partial answer.
- MR. DUGHI: Just a minute. Why don't
- 13 | we read back the question and partial answer.
- Before you do that, let's get one thing
- 15 | on the record. I'm not going to abridge your
- 16 | questioning in this area at all, obviously, but we
- 17 | are talking about from '63 sometime to '69 sometime
- 18 | and we have to keep the time frames in mind.
- MR. HALEY: I understand that.
- MR. DUGHI: General questions are going
- 21 | to get us all in trouble in terms of time frames.
- 22 Go ahead. Do you remember the question or do you
- 23 | want it read back?
- 24 THE WITNESS: We talked about they
- 25 | taking measures to prevent. My answer was not

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simply limited to Diamond, but for example, we discussed the general use of barrier creams. These were being used in many, many industries, including in Diamond.

- Q. And the purpose of the barrier creams would have been to prevent contact with the skin of the offending agent?
- A. Yes. I had heard about such things. I had no experience with them. Dr. Bleiberg told me that they were ineffectual and so on and so forth.
- Q. Doctor, you also stated that it was Dr. Bleiberg's opinion that those who had acne or severe acne, I don't remember exactly what you said, since adolescence should perhaps not be employed there, meaning Diamond Shamrock. Is that a correct -- do you recall making that statement?
  - A. He had suggested that.
- Q. Do you recall when he first suggested that?
- A. I would guess early on in 1963 sometime.
  - MR. DUGHI: Suggested to Dr. Brodkin or suggested to Diamond Shamrock?
- 24 THE WITNESS: To me.
- MR. HALEY: That was my question.

- A. He mentioned to me this as a possible solution to the problem.
  - Q. Did you share that opinion?
- A. I didn't have much of an opinion because this was sort of new territory to me. It sounded reasonable.
  - 0. That was in 1963?
    - A. Yes.
- Q. Was there ever a time after 1963 or later on when you came to accept or reject that opinion?
  - A. When I began to acquire enough experience to have my own feelings about that, yes.
  - Q. And did you accept or reject that opinion or come to some other conclusion?
  - A. I concluded that it did not necessarily correlate positively or negatively and so did Dr. Bleiberg.
  - Q. Do you have an idea, doctor, when you came to that conclusion?
    - A. No, I don't recall; in time, gradually.
  - Q. Would it have been sometime, in a general sense, before or after the plant closed?
- A. Before the plant closed.
  - Q. When you first began going down to the

Brodkin - direct plant in 1963, do you recollect approximately how 1 many patients you would see on a visit there? 2 MR. DUGHI: This is '63? 3 In '63. 4 MR. HALEY: MR. DUGHI: Go ahead. 5 Yes, I would guess between ten and 20. 6 Α. That would be ten and 20 per week? 7 Q. In that afternoon, and I would suggest 8 9 that it was somewhere a little bit narrower, 12 to 18. 10 And how much time would you spend at 11 Q. the plant seeing these 12 to 18 patients? 12 13 MR. DUGHI: Excuse me. Him alone or 14 him and Bleiberg? 15 0. You and Dr. Bleiberg. 16 Maybe a couple of hours. 17 And would you both see the same patients or would you see patients individually or 18 was there some other method? 19

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- We did it all ways. Sometimes he was not in the room with me. There were such times. In fact, obviously, there were times when he wasn't in the factory. But for the most part, we were there together in the room.
  - So you would both see the patient at Q.

Brodkin - direct the same time? 1 2 Α. Yes. 3 Again, I'm going to stick to the 1963 4 time frame just so I qualify the question. 5 would you discuss at Diamond your findings with, if 6 anyone? 7 MR. DUGHI: I recognize the problem but 8 I think you have got to be more precise. When you 9 say, "you," that can mean to me Dr. Brodkin, Dr. Brodkin and Bleiberg as a unit or Dr. Bleiberg. I 10 11 think if you want to know what he did, fine; if you 12 want to know what they did, fine. 13 Let me put it to you this way: When I Q. 14 say the word "you," I mean Roger Brodkin and if I'm 15 asking about Dr. Bleiberg, I will mention his name, 16 also. 17 MR. DUGHI: Fine. 18 MR. HALEY: I think that's fair. 19 MR. DUGHI: Certainly. Go ahead.

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Q.

Α.

Yes.

(Whereupon the record was read.)

Would you like the question read back?

Α. The workers constantly asked me questions, me and Dr. Bleiberg. I discussed it with no one else. You are talking about 1963,

Brodkin - direct 1 that's what you said. 2 coming into the factory. 3 5 6 7 8 Α. 10 0. 11 Α. him. 12 13 Q. Α. 14 15

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Right. You said that's when you began

- Yes. Workers asked me questions, I answered their questions.
- Do you know if Dr. Bleiberg discussed his findings at all or what was going on in the plant with anyone in a management capacity?
  - Yes, he did.
  - Do you know who that would have been?
- There was a Mr. Guidi there, I remember
  - Does the name Dr. McBurney --
  - Yes.
- Would that have been another one with Q. whom findings would have been discussed?
  - He came from Cleveland. Α.

MR. DUGHI: The question was did he discuss it with Bleiberg, to your knowledge.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I think he did. didn't see the two of them discussing.

Did Dr. Bleiberg, and again, in the '63 Q. time frame just so we are focusing, ever have an occasion to tell you about his conversations or reporting to Mr. Guidi?

- A. I'm sure he did tell me.
- Q. And what about Dr. McBurney?
  - A. I'm sure he discussed a lot of his conversations with the management of the factory with me.
  - Q. Was there ever a time after 1963 when you personally, again, I'm not talking about Dr. Bleiberg, discussed your findings or consultations with management personnel at Diamond?
    - A. I don't think I ever did.
  - Q. Would I be accurate in saying that Dr. Bleiberg was the primary means of communication between your office and Diamond management personnel?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. Do you recall, again, I'm focusing in, doctor, on the 1963 time frame, do you recall meeting a gentleman named, I believe, Donald Birmingham?
    - A. Yes.
    - Q. At some point in 1963?
- A. I don't know exactly the date but I certainly do know who Dr. Birmingham is.
- Q. Let me ask the question another way.

  Was there a time shortly after you began working

Brodkin - direct with the Diamond Shamrock workers that you had an 1 occasion to meet Dr. Birmingham? 2 3 I don't know if it was shortly after 4 but I remember Dr. Birmingham being there for a 5 visit. 6 Q. At the Diamond Shamrock plant? 7 Α. Yes. 8 Did anyone accompany him on that visit? Q. 9 Α. Yes, there was a Dr. Marcus Key, a Dr., I think, Silas O'Quinn and some people from the 10 state government. 11 Did you participate at all in arranging 12 Q. 13 that visit? 14 No. Α. Do you know if Dr. Bleiberg did? 15 Q. 16 Yes, I do; he did. Α. 17 And to the best you can recall, can you Q. 18 tell me what the purpose of that visit was? 19 MR. DUGHI: Stop. You are asking him now for what he knew at the time, I presume. 20 MR. HALEY: That's correct. 21 22 MR. DUGHI: So why don't you ask the 23 foundation question, whether he has that 24 knowledge. He may have learned things since.

Doctor, did you accompany Dr.

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Q.

Birmingham on his tour of the facility when he visited it?

- A. I think I partly did. Bleiberg, I think I picked up after I treated the patients. Birmingham was there for a period of some hours with Bleiberg and I was treating patients. I may have joined him.
- Q. Did Dr. Bleiberg ever have an occasion to tell you why he requested Dr. Birmingham to visit the facility in 1963?
- A. Only that Dr. Birmingham is an expert in occupational diseases, dermatologic diseases. I knew that.
- Q. Doctor, do you recall, and again, I'm focusing in on the 1963 time frame, do you recall if a report was ever produced by Dr. Birmingham and/or Key as a result of their visit?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And if you recall, do you remember did
  they make any recommendations concerning facilities
  at the plant or improving conditions or so on?

  MR. DUGHI: I think you are going to
  have to distinguish what his involvement was in

'63-'64, whenever this was, as opposed to what he

25 may have learned as part of this lawsuit.

MR. HALEY: I think when you were talking to Miss Bass, I said I'm talking about the

MR. DUGHI: Okay, I apologize, but I still think the question isn't clear.

- A. I discovered this report when I was shown it by Mr. Dughi.
- Q. So, then, Doctor, up until sometime after the commencement of the lawsuit, you never saw a report from Dr. Birmingham?
  - A. That's correct.

MR. DUGHI: The record will reflect in 1963, I was at Blair Academy and very happy and not aware of any of this.

MR. HALEY: Let the record reflect that I attended public school.

- Q. Other than the plant visit from Dr. Birmingham, in 1963, again, focusing on that time frame, did you have any occasions to discuss with Dr. Birmingham what his findings may or may not have been at the plant?
  - A. No, I did not.
- Q. So, then, just so I'm clear, doctor, other than potentially when he was touring the factory, you had no discussions with Dr. Birmingham

in the 1963 time frame?

- A. That's right.
- Q. What about Dr. Key?
- A. No discussion with Dr. Key.
- Q. And would it be accurate for me to say that you didn't have discussions with any of the other members of the visiting team that came in?
  - A. That's correct, I did not.

MR. HALEY: I would like five minutes, please.

(Whereupon a recess was taken.)

- Q. Doctor, could you describe the first aid room at the Diamond Shamrock plant as it existed in 1963, if you can recall?
- A. It was a room that I would guess was about ten by 15 or 20 in size and with a regular eight foot ceiling. The furnishings consisted of a desk and chair, some other chairs. There may have been an examining chair or examining table. There was a light, a freestanding examining light. I believe there was a cabinet, there was a cabinet consisting of something on the floor and something on the wall and that's about all I remember.
- Q. What medical implements and supplies were necessary for you to conduct the examinations

Brodkin - direct at the plant?

- A. Were necessary for me?
- Q. For you. In other words, what did you have to have implementwise in order to conduct --
  - A. To examine a patient?
- Q. To examine a patient at the Diamond Shamrock facility.

MR. DUGHI: In 1963?

MR. HALEY: In 1963.

- A. To examine a patient, all I needed was my eyes.
  - Q. What about to treat a patient?
  - A. To treat a patient, I needed surgical instruments that included needles and syringes for local anesthesia, various cutting instruments, scissors and scalpels, and various holding instruments, such as forceps, clamps, plus dressings, medication, Band-Aids.
  - Q. Would you bring any equipment with you, was it supplied by Diamond Shamrock or how did that work in terms of getting the implements there?
  - A. Diamond Shamrock had first aid equipment, Band-Aids, cotton tipped applicators, alcohol, antiseptics, that sort of thing, some dressings. The surgical instruments we brought and

the needles and syringes and medication which we administered were brought by us.

- Q. In 1963, did they have disposable syringes and needles?
  - A. Did they have them? Yes, they did.
- Q. Did you use disposable needles and syringes at this facility?
- A. When I went into practice, I never used anything but.
- Q. Doctor, in 1963, correct me if my understanding is wrong, one of the things that was done in terms of surgery was to lance or remove cysts, boils and other manifestations of the chloracne. Is that a correct understanding?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you stated, did you not, doctor, that you would typically see somewhere between 12 and 18 patients, approximately, when you visited the plant. Is that correct?
  - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. Did you bring down 12 different sets of surgical instruments with you or 18 different sets of surgical instruments?
  - A. No.
  - Q. When you went from working on one

- patient to another, what would you do to make sure
  that your surgical instruments were sterilized?
  - A. We took out a new blade. You mean for a scalpel?
    - Q. Exactly.
    - A. A scalpel, we changed the blade.
  - Q. Changed the blade. Was there any need with any of the other instruments to make sure they were antiseptic prior to use?
  - A. If we had a cutting case, a legitimate cutting case, that might have consisted of one or two patients, and we had sufficient equipment to handle that, I mean for each case, they had their own instruments.
    - Q. And that includes lancing, also?
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. I would like to go back, doctor, for a second, if I could, to Dr. Bleiberg and your business relationship with him. Was there ever a written partnership agreement between you and Dr. Bleiberg?
      - A. I think there eventually was.
    - Q. And when you say eventually, could you tell me when that would have been?
      - A. I can't tell you when it was but I know

there was a considerable delay.

- Q. A considerable delay from when you first became associated with him?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. Was it your practice with Dr. Bleiberg, and again, I'm focusing in on the period between your association and the written agreement, where you would, for example, split fees on patients?

  MR. DUGHI: Let's take the word "split fees" out.
  - A. Yes, that has a connotation --
  - Q. Or share fees?

MR. DUGHI: How was he paid, maybe, ask him as opposed to the characterization.

MR. HALEY: Fine, I will accept that.

- Q. What were the financial arrangements between you and Dr. Bleiberg?
- A. As best I can recall, when we first combined our salary, I was paid a salary -- first combined our practices, I was paid a salary. How long exactly that was, I would say it was at the most for a year and that salary was more than my income with my practice, so that -- then the next year, I was given a percentage of the gross -- or of the available income and the year after that, it

was two or three years, I was given more of a percentage until in the end, and I think it was three or four years, I was a 50-50 division of income in the practice.

- Q. If you can recall, when you say that your salary was paid, was that in the form of a draw or was that in the form of wages? Do you understand my question?
  - A. No.
  - Q. You don't understand my question?
- A. What is the difference between a draw and wages? I was paid wages, as far as I understand them to be, originally. I was given such and such money per week originally.
- Q. And that would have been pursuant to an oral agreement or understanding between you and Dr. Bleiberg?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Was there ever, as part of your agreement, did you agree each to share responsibility for the care and treating of in this case specifically the worker patients?
  - A. You mean time responsibility?
  - Q. And treatment responsibility, also.

MR. DUGHI: Whose patients were they?

MR. HALEY: Yes.

- A. It was our understanding that patients were to be treated by either/or and both, any and all patients. Of course, there were patients who didn't want to see me and there were some patients who didn't want to see Bleiberg.
- Q. You would go down to the Diamond

  Shamrock plant and treat the workers during the afternoon. Were treatment records prepared from these visits?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Could you tell me who prepared those treatment records?
  - A. You mean who wrote in our charts?
- O. Yes.
  - A. For the most part, Dr. Bleiberg, but I did, too.
  - Q. You did, too. And when would those notations in the records be made, in the charts?
  - A. At the time we treated the patient. The charts went to the factory with us.
  - Q. And the charts, doctor, one of the purposes of keeping the charts would be, again, I ask you to correct me if my understanding is wrong, one of the purposes of the charts would be to

Brodkin - direct
provide voursely

provide yourselves with a record of exactly the treatment that was being administered and how many times the person had visited. Is that correct?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. And another purpose would be, would it not, to record recommendations that had been made to the patient? Would that be another reason for writing down things in the chart?
- A. Recommendations to the patient might be noted in the chart.
- Q. And am I also correct in saying that one of the purposes of keeping a chart and notations in the chart would also be to inform other physicians potentially of significant findings and diagnoses relating to the condition of the patient being seen?

MR. DUGHI: This is his office chart?

- A. I wouldn't say that. The purpose of a chart is really so you have some idea of what you have been doing, what this guy is taking.
- Q. Would there be any other reasons for forming a chart other than the ones we discussed?
- A. You could stretch it but that was the main reason.
  - Q. I understand. Would it have been your

practice then to record those things in the medical charts which would have been significant to you as a doctor in terms of the patient's condition?

MR. DUGHI: You are again referring just to him personally in these charts?

MR. HALEY: Him personally in these charts, yes.

MR. DUGHI: Go ahead.

- A. Yes, what I wrote down was mainly significant to me.
- Q. Did you and Dr. Bleiberg discuss, again, in this time frame, the preparation of charts?
- A. Did we discuss the preparation of charts?
- Q. For example, doctor, let me give you an example, perhaps it will make my question clearer, did you and Dr. Bleiberg or Dr. Bleiberg say to you Dr. Brodkin, there are certain things I need to see in the charts that we are preparing so that since potentially we are sharing patients, I'm just giving you a hypothetical, I need to know X, Y and Z and I want to make sure that these things enter the charts?
  - A. We never discussed them in that way.

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- Q. Were you ever trained in either medical school or residency or internship into the preparation of a chart?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. And when specifically was that?
- A. In medical school.
- Q. And what course, if you can recall, was that training in?
  - A. Physical diagnosis, sophomore year.
- Q. And is that fairly standard in medical schools, doctor, that that's where the preparation of charts is taught?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Did Dr. Bleiberg ever discuss with you or tell you that Dr. Birmingham had prepared a report on his visit in '63?
    - A. No, to the best of my recollection.
- Q. And did he discuss with you prior to Dr. Birmingham's visit the reasons why he wanted Dr. Birmingham to come into the factory?
- A. No. I know he said to me he was going
  to ask Dr. Birmingham to come.
  - Q. But he didn't tell you why?
- 24 A. He didn't tell me why.
  - Q. At some time in 1963, do you recall the

- hospitalization of some of the workers who had been treated by you and Dr. Bleiberg?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. And one of them is known as Griffin Baisley, who is a plaintiff in this lawsuit?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Whose decision was it to recommend that these workers be put in the hospital?
  - A. Dr. Bleiberg's.
  - Q. Did you participate in that at all?
- A. In the decision, I did not.
  - Q. Did Dr. Bleiberg discuss with you the reasons why he wanted these people to be hospitalized?
- 15 A. Yes.
- 16 Q. And what did he tell you?
- A. What he told me, as I recall, was that
  he wanted some in-depth testing done of these
  patients which could not be done, he felt, on an
  outpatient basis.
- Q. For the purposes of doing what, doctor, testing?
  - A. What tests?
- Q. What tests for the purposes --
- 25 A. The only thing I remember is I think he

Brodkin - direct wanted to do liver biopsies on them. 1 And again, correct me if I'm mistaken, 2 but as I understand it, and am I correct in stating 3 that a liver biopsy is a procedure whereby a needle or some other thing is inserted into the liver? 5 A closed biopsy, yes. 6 Α. Actually to get a piece of the 7 Q. material --8 Α. Yes. 9 Q. -- for analysis? 10 Other than the liver biopsy, did you 11 and Dr. Bleiberg ever discuss the medical protocol 12 and testing protocol that was to be used on the 13 people who were hospitalized? 14 Would you repeat -- other than Dr. 15 16 Bleiberg --MR. HALEY: Would you read back the 17 question, please. 18 19 (Whereupon the record was read.) 20 Yes. Α. And did you concur in that protocol? 21 Q. As my station would allow, yes. 22 Α. Did you disagree with the protocol? 23 Q. 24 No. Α. 25 MR. DUGHI: I don't know if I want the

Brodkin - direct record to sit like that. I'm not sure there was 1 any indication whether he was ever asked to agree 2 3 or disagree with the protocol. MR. HALEY: I don't care whether he was 4 asked or not. He said he discussed it and I asked 5 him if he agreed with it. 6 7 MR. DUGHI: Fine. MR. HALEY: And he testified that he 8 9 did. MR. DUGHI: I was just -- I don't know 10 what I was doing. Can we go on. 11 MR. HALEY: I understand. 12 When Griffin Baisley was hospitalized 13 Q. in '63, this was done at least on a partial 14 consultation with Dr. Applebaum. Isn't that 15 16 correct? Let me --17 Dr. Applebaum was involved in the care of these patients. 18 Could you explain to me how Dr. 19 20 Applebaum was involved in the care of these 21 patients? 22 MR. DUGHI: What he knew in '63? 23 MR. HALEY: What he knew in '63, 24 absolutely.

Dr. Applebaum was the director of

Brodkin - direct medical education, he was a senior physician at the 1 Beth Israel Hospital and a well known internist. 2 Dr. Bleiberg called him to conduct the internal 3 medical examination of these patients. Again, to the extent you know, other 5 Q. than in the hospitalization of, I believe, Mr. 6 Kalena and Mr. Baisley, how else was Dr. Applebaum 7 involved in the treatment of these patients? 8 I don't think he was involved. 9 Α. So, then, it was at Dr. Bleiberg's 10 Q. suggestion that Dr. Applebaum became involved? 11 That's correct. 12 13 Q. ever discuss an involvement with you? 14 MR. DUGHI: Who is "he," Bleiberg? 15

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In 1963, again, the time frame, did he

MR. HALEY: That's correct, Bleiberg.

- Nothing more than to say he was asking Dr. Applebaum to manage these patients.
- He didn't say why, for example, that he felt it was necessary to get an internist involved?
- Yes, they were doing examinations of an internal medical nature and for that reason, he wanted an internist involved.
- One of those things being the liver biopsies of which we spoke. Is that correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Doctor, did you become aware at some point that Dr. Applebaum, at least as to Griffin Baisley, wrote a report concerning the hospitalization of Griffin Baisley in 1963?
  - A. No.
- Q. So, then, doctor, is it my understanding that -- had you ever seen a report of Dr. Applebaum related to Griffin Baisley's hospitalization in 1963?
  - A. Have never seen it.
- Q. Doctor, in 1963, and I think this will be my last question before we take a break -
  MR. DUGHI: It gave me a wonderful feeling. Go ahead.
- MR. HALEY: It's a good time for a break.

MR. DUGHI: Yes.

Q. Other than the hospitalization of these two workers, the weekly visits to the plant by yourself and Dr. Bleiberg and surgery conducted there, and the visit of Dr. Birmingham and his team to the facility, what other tests, if any, or treatment that you are aware of were run on these workers in 1963?

115 Brodkin - direct 1 MR. DUGHI: I apologize. Can I hear that back, please. 2 3 (Whereupon the record was read.) MR. DUGHI: Again, you are seeking his 4 personal knowledge? 5 His personal knowledge. 6 MR. HALEY: MR. DUGHI: Go ahead, whatever you 7 8 know, if you know. I think there were some urine 9 examinations but I'm not sure. 10 And is that, doctor, of your own 11 Q. 12 personal knowledge or is that something that you 13 recollect Dr. Bleiberg telling you? I seem to recollect it. It certainly 14 Α. is not my personal knowledge. I seem to recollect 15 Dr. Bleiberg telling me that and I may be wrong. 16 MR. HALEY: Fair enough. 17 MR. DUGHI: Break for lunch? 18 MR. HALEY: I think we will break for 19 lunch, yes. 20 21 (Whereupon the luncheon recess was 22 taken.) 23 Doctor, I can't recollect which 24 Q.

question, honestly, it was in answer to but I think

it was one of the ones in answer to one of the last ones I asked before we broke for lunch. You used the phrase in your station. Do you recall using that phrase?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Would you tell me what you meant by that?
- A. As I recollect the question, you asked me about a discussion of the workup of these patients.
- Q. Would you prefer to have the question read back?

MR. DUGHI: No, I think he is doing all right.

MR. HALEY: Okay.

- A. A considerable amount of the discussion of the workup of the patients went on between Dr. Bleiberg and the management at the factory as to what was proposed to be done and so forth. I was not in that conference. I don't know all the reasoning that went behind what was proposed and therefore, there was some limitation or constraint about what I could offer in my assessment of the proposed workup.
  - Q. So, then, your station was the lack

Brodkin - direct of -- I hate to use this word -- interface --1 MR. DUGHI: How about involvement. 2 Involvement between you and Diamond 3 Q. Shamrock management staff? 4 They had a discussion about these 5 Α. things. I wasn't present at the discussion. 6 MR. DUGHI: Excuse me. 7 (Whereupon a discussion took place off 8 the record.) 9 And that's what you meant by your 10 Q. Is that correct? 11 station. Also I was not -- I was just new at the 12 Α. 13 factory. Q. And what --14 And I was an employee of Bleiberg's. 15 wasn't even an employee, really, of the factory 16 directly. 17 MR. HALEY: I'm going to need in a 18 couple of minutes Baisley's charts, if we can get 19 to those. 20 You were aware that Dr. Applebaum 21 Q. performed a liver biopsy of Griffin Baisley in 22 1963. Is that correct? 23 Dr. Applebaum himself? 24 25 Or that --Q.

- A. I doubt it.
- Q. Under his supervision?
- 3 A. Yes.

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- Q. A liver biopsy was performed?
- 5 A. Yes.
- Q. Did you ever see the results of that liver biopsy?
  - A. Did I see the liver biopsy, did I see the report or was it just told to me secondhand?
  - Q. Let's take each one of them severally.

    Did you see the clinical report of the liver biopsy

    itself?
- 13 A. The report? I don't recall. I may 14 have.
- Q. Did you discuss with either Dr.

  Applebaum or Dr. Bleiberg the results of the liver
  biopsy?
  - A. I think I was present, I would be quite sure I was present at some discussions of that.
  - Q. Would that have been with Dr. Bleiberg singly, with Dr. Applebaum singly or with them together?
  - A. I certainly would think it would be with Dr. Bleiberg singly and it could have been with the two of them.

- Q. What did Dr. Bleiberg tell you, if you can recall, about the results of the liver biopsy?

  MR. DUGHI: This is at the time of the hospitalization?
- MR. HALEY: Let me lay a predicate to that.
  - Q. When do you recall, if you can recall, approximately when Dr. Bleiberg and you discussed the liver biopsy?
  - A. At some time after it was performed, shortly after it was performed.
    - Q. Would that have been sometime in 1963?
    - A. Yes.
  - Q. Do you recollect what Dr. Bleiberg's statements were to you about the liver biopsy?
  - A. My only recollection in a positive sense is that the specimen fluid, preservative, the fixative into which the tissue was placed was examined by a Woods' lamp examination and was fluorescent. Whether my recollection of what was told me beyond that is to some extent vitiated by my knowledge of what the facts are, I don't know. But I do recall nothing specific was found.
  - Q. Let's start with the fluorescence under Woods' lamp, doctor. At the time, again, I want to

focus you back to 1963, what was your understanding of the significance of the fluorescence under Woods' lamp?

MR. DUGHI: Let me object. I don't know whether we can get around this or not. These are not studies being conducted by this doctor, these are studies being conducted by Bleiberg, Applebaum, et cetera. Since you are asking questions quasi-expert, not expert in the sense he is giving an opinion --

MR. HALEY: Let me straighten it out.

- Q. You treated Griffin Baisley, did you not, doctor?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And doctor, would it be a fair statement for me to say that part of the role of the treating physician is to be aware of those medical tests and treatments which are being performed on a patient?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. Did you make an attempt --
  - A. To attempt to be as aware as possible.
- Q. Did you make an attempt to become aware of the other treatments that were being given and other tests that were being done to Griffin

1 | Baisley?

MR. DUGHI: Objection. This is where we have the problem. If this were a situation where Dr. Brodkin were, say, an internist over here and Dr. Bleiberg were an oncologist over here, there might be an independent duty. Dr. Bleiberg is his associate who is also treating his patients. So you are suggesting he had a separate and distinct duty to find out what Bleiberg was doing. That's what I have trouble with.

MR. HALEY: I'm not suggesting that at all, Mr. Dughi. What I am suggesting, and I think the evidence supports this, is that Griffin Baisley was Dr. Brodkin's patient.

MR. DUGHI: Without question. I didn't say he wasn't. But insofar as you are now trying to suggest he should have done more than what Bleiberg was doing or do something independent of Bleiberg is the trouble I have.

MR. HALEY: I'm trying to find out what the basis of his knowledge is. That's not what the question was directed to.

MR. DUGHI: That's where I come out.

I'm just stating my concern on the record.

MR. HALEY: Could I have the question

Brodkin - direct 1 before the last question read back. 2 (Whereupon the record was read.) 3 MR. HALEY: You are saying he can 4 answer the question? 5 MR. DUGHI: Absolutely. I'm trying to make it clear I don't think you are being 6 7 completely fair in the transcript. Go ahead. 8 MR. HALEY: Fine. 9 Α. Do you want my answer? 10 Yes. ο. 11 Α. The findings on Griffin Baisley were 12 given to me, for the most part, by Dr. Bleiberg. 13 Did you make any other attempts besides Q. 14 your discussions with Dr. Bleiberg to find out what 15 the results of Griffin Baisley's tests were? 16 Reports that went into his file I might have read. 17 You might have read? 18 Q. 19 Α. Yes. 20 At this point, let's mark the file, 21 which is a manila envelope that has "Baisley, 22 Griffin, " on the outside and "Diamond" on the front cover as PB-2 and has various contents of medical 23 24 records.

(Whereupon the file folder was received

Brodkin - direct and marked PB-2 for identification.) 1 Doctor, the file which has been handed 2 Q. to me and marked as PB-2, is that the entire file 3 which you have on Griffin Baisley? 5 Α. Yes. Let me just go to another area for a 6 second. Could you tell me how correspondence with 7 the company was kept? Was it kept in the 8 9 individual's files or was there a separate correspondence file with Diamond Shamrock or was 10 11 there something other than that which I haven't

MR. DUGHI: Are you talking correspondence Dr. Brodkin had with the company or correspondence Dr. Bleiberg had?

- Let's start with you.
- I think everything was kept in the chart.
  - And by "chart," do you mean the entire contents of PB-2 or a portion of what would be in a file such as what I'm holding?

MR. DUGHI: Just Baisley?

Just Baisley. MR. HALEY:

MR. DUGHI: Any correspondence about

just Baisley?

discussed?

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- MR. HALEY: No. His testimony was that
- 2 | it would be kept in the patient's file.
- 3 MR. DUGHI: No, that wasn't his
- 4 testimony.
- 5 MR. HALEY: Let's read back the answer 6 to the question.
- 7 MR. DUGHI: He said it would be kept in 8 the chart.
- 9 MR. HALEY: Let's read back his 10 answer.
- MR. DUGHI: No, I'm not talking about
  that. I don't understand. We are talking about
  correspondence about the patient or correspondence
  about generally Diamond Shamrock?
- MR. HALEY: I'm asking correspondence generally with Diamond Shamrock.
- MR. DUGHI: Insofar as he knows. Go
- A. Correspondence generally with Diamond

  Name of the contract of the contract
  - Q. In a separate file?
- 23 A. Yes, correct.

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Q. Doctor, did you have access -- that's your specific correspondence? I'm speaking of you

as opposed to Dr. Bleiberg or the partnership.

- A. If I ever had correspondence with Diamond Shamrock, it would have been kept separately from a patient's file unless it pertained to the patient.
- Q. Were you aware prior to your partnership of how Dr. Bleiberg kept his file relating to correspondence with Diamond Shamrock?
  - A. No.
  - Q. How did the partnership keep its files?
- A. So far as I knew, and I really had little to do with filing other than keeping logs on the patient day-to-day, all material pertaining to a specific patient was kept in that patient's chart.
- Q. Doctor, there was correspondence between yourself and/or Dr. Bleiberg with Diamond Shamrock after the partnership was formed. Isn't that correct?
  - A. Yes
- Q. Where would that correspondence have been kept?
  - A. In a separate file unless it pertained directly to a patient.
  - Q. During the time when you and Dr.

Bleiberg were treating the workers prior to the formation of your partnership, were there any files of Dr. Bleiberg's relating to Diamond Shamrock to which you were denied access?

- A. I was never denied access to a file.
- Q. So had you had the desire to look at what Dr. Bleiberg's correspondence was with Diamond Shamrock, you could have done that?
  - A. Yes.

MR. DUGHI: Just a minute.

(Whereupon a discussion took place off the record.)

- Q. Doctor, I'm going to hand you PB-2 and could you pull from that what you would describe as the chart?
- A. First the whole business constitutes the chart but this is the part that I'm most intensely interested in, the management of the patient.
- Q. I would like to make this clear, as clear for the record as I can, doctor: When you were saying chart in response to the answer to my question, did you really mean the whole file that's contained in PB-2?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. Okay, fine. Doctor, were you ever told at any point that Griffin Baisley's liver had fluoresced under Woods' lamp? Do you recall?
- A. I recall that one of them had, one of the people in the hospital.
- Q. Was your understanding of that in 1963 or was that something you learned later?
  - A. I learned it in 1963.
- Q. And what was the medical significance of his liver having fluoresced under Woods' lamp?
- A. You could only say that there were uroporphyrins present.
- Q. Doctor, do you ever recall seeing or being told about cellular changes in Griffin Baisley's liver in 1963?
- A. I never saw cellular changes in Baisley's liver. I don't recall being told it but I presume I was.
- Q. PB-2 for identification, am I correct in saying that PB-2 for identification was started at a time prior to your partnership with Dr. Bleiberg?
- MR. DUGHI: As distinct from his his original association with Dr. Bleiberg?
- MR. HALEY: I think he wants to refresh

Brodkin - direct himself on a date. 1 2 3 5 6 7 Α. 8 9 Α. 10 Q. 11 12 13

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MR. DUGHI: You are talking about partnership, at the time he became partners as opposed to working with Bleiberg?

MR. HALEY: I said prior to his partnership, that's what the question was.

- Yes.
- And the first examination date was, in fact, January 24, 1963. Isn't that correct?
  - Yes.
- Was there any change in the way in which that file was kept as between the time prior to when you became Dr. Bleiberg's partner as opposed to after you became Dr. Bleiberg's partner?
- Could you tell me a little bit more Α. specifically what you mean?
  - Were things filed differently? o.
  - Α. No.
- So the filing system, then, would have Q. been the same prior to your partnership and after your partnership with Dr. Bleiberg?
  - I should think so. Α.
- I'm going to mark a medical chart which Q. is in reality four pages with the outside date of 1/24/63 pertaining to Baisley, Griffin, as PB-3.

MR. DUGHI: Let me just state for the record I would refer to that as treatment card because we have already referred to the whole thing as the chart.

MR. HALEY: That's fine, the treatment card. I have no problem with that.

(Whereupon the document was received and marked PB-3 for identification.)

- Q. Doctor, you had, have you not, numerous occasions to review and read Dr. Bleiberg's handwriting. Is that not correct?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. I was wondering if you could point out to me, as a start, anyway, an example of what in this record is Dr. Bleiberg's handwriting as opposed to your own. Again, we are referring to PB-3, the treatment card.
- A. This is mine, the face sheet, and the first treatment is mine.
- MR. DUGHI: What date, please?
- Q. Would that be the 1/31 treatment, doctor?
  - A. 1/24/63, that's my writing. This is his basic face sheet but this is my treatment. I can't interpret whose the dittos are. Here is an

Brodkin - direct example of my handwriting.

- Q. Under what treatment date would that be, doctor?
  - A. 8/29, presumably '63, 9/5/63.
- Q. Am I correct in assuming other than those ditto marks, and I have to tell you in asking this question that we have had several handwriting experts analyze the ditto marks and we have been unable to discern yours from Dr. Bleiberg's, am I correct in stating other than the ditto marks, that the treatments between those two and the handwriting would be Dr. Bleiberg's?

MR. DUGHI: That question made no sense to me. Why don't you point them out.

A. The handwriting is all Dr. Bleiberg's.

MR. HALEY: He said, and I don't --

MR. DUGHI: Go ahead.

- Q. Is there any other handwriting in there which you can identify as either your own or Dr. Bleiberg's?
- A. All the rest is Dr. Bleiberg's. It looks -- it all looks like Bleiberg's. This might have been mine here.
  - Q. Under what date is that, doctor?
  - A. February 20, 1964.

- Q. What you have identified as the face sheet, which I understand to be the first page of PB-3, you filled that out yourself?
  - A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Doctor, I see nothing in PB-2, and I would ask you to review the file to correct me if I'm wrong, which indicates anything about Griffin Baisley's hospitalization in 1963.
- A. It's hard to tell whether this is inpatient or outpatient. It's hard to tell. So a skin biopsy was done in the hospital.
- Q. While you are looking through, I'm going to mark these.

MR. HALEY: PB-4 is a surgical pathology report from Milton Kannerstein, K-a-n-n-e-r-s-t-e-i-n, M.D., dated 4/18/63.

(Whereupon the document was received and marked PB-4 for identification.)

MR. HALEY: PB-5 is a typed sheet dated May 20, 1963, it's very difficult to tell if this is the entire document or not, but it indicates, it says Re: Baisley, Griffin, and talks about nine hospital visits, amongst other things.

(Whereupon the document was received and marked PB-5 for identification.)

MR. HALEY: And PB-6 states at the top

"Attending physician's statement," and in

parentheses below that "group insurance." It says

"file copy" and it's signed by Jacob Bleiberg, M.D.

(Whereupon the document was received and marked PB-6 for identification.)

- Q. Doctor, at the time back in '63, did your office commonly or ever employ, for example, date stamps to show when certain documents were received?
  - A. I think we didn't.
- Q. I was wondering if you could explain for me, if you know, and I'm looking at the back of PB-6, why something which is stamped "received," I believe that's Diamond Alkali Company, would be in your file?
  - A. I have no idea.
  - Q. Doctor --
- MR. DUGHI: Why don't we identify that for the record as PB-6.
- MR. HALEY: That's PB-6. I thought I had but if I haven't, I apologize.
  - Q. I'm looking now here at PB-4. First of all, doctor, do you know who Dr. Milton Kannerstein is or was?

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- I do know him. Α.
- Could you tell me what he does? Q.
- 3 Α. He is a pathologist.
  - And would Dr. Kannerstein have been the Q. one who examined, for example, who would have examined the skin specimen of Griffin Baisley, if you know?
    - Yes. Α.
  - Q. Doctor, do you know who provided Dr. Kannerstein with the specimen to be analyzed?
    - No, I don't. Α.
- Could you explain to me, doctor, why 12 13 your name appears in the upper right-hand corner of PB-4? 14
- 15 I probably provided it.
- 16 On PB-5 for identification, it indicates nine hospital visits from 4/17/63 through 17 18 4/27/63. Do you know who made those?
  - Α. No.
- You did not make those? 20 Q.
- 21 I might have made some of them. Α.
- Q. You might have made some of them. 23 Doctor, am I correct in stating that neither the 24 hospital treatments nor the skin specimen taken are 25 noted on the treatment card for Griffin Baisley?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. So, then, am I correct in stating that this treatment record does not represent the sum and substance of either your activity or Dr. Bleiberg's activity with Griffin Baisley?

MR. DUGHI: You are referring to the treatment card?

MR. HALEY: I'm talking about the treatment card.

- A. That this does not represent the substance of our treatment of Griffin Baisley? Well, not his hospitalization, certainly.
- Q. So you would not have kept records of your involvement with his hospitalization on that treatment card?
  - A. That's right.
  - Q. Where would those have been kept?
- A. At the hospital.
- Q. Those would have been kept at the hospital?
- A. Yes.
  - Q. So other than the report of the pathologist and what I believe to be a billing record, PB-5, and again, the attending physician's statement, is there anything in that file which

indicates what was done to Griffin Baisley when he was in the hospital?

- A. No.
- Q. How would you, doctor, be able to review your treatment of Griffin Baisley if all of his treatment which you rendered was not included on the treatment card?

MR. DUGHI: When, in 1963?

MR. HALEY: In 1963.

- A. My treatment of Griffin Baisley was, for the most part, targeted to skin. When his internal medical problems were in question, an internist was involved in his management. There came back to his chart those things, those documents relating to his skin and I knew of the rest of this as I was advised by my associate, Dr. Bleiberg, and had access to the details of that, that is, his internal examination, from the records at the hospital.
- Q. Doctor, am I correct in stating when you originally examined Griffin Baisley on January 24, 1963, that he did have a skin condition, if you understand what I mean by that?
- A. Do I understand that he had a skin condition?

- Q. Right.
- A. Yes.

- Q. And am I also correct in stating that your diagnosis on January 24th of 1963 was that this skin condition was not chloracne?
- A. From the record, it would seem that it was not. His complaint was a darkening of the skin, a highly nonspecific complaint.

MR. HALEY: I'm going to ask that this document be marked PB-7 -- actually, it's copies of the same letter so we can just -- you can look at that, February 25th, it's all the same letter, copies.

MR. DUGHI: Read it over and give it to the reporter.

(Whereupon the letter from Dr. Bleiberg to Aetna dated February 25, 1963, was received and marked PB-7 for identification.)

- Q. Doctor, first of all, do you recollect having ever read this letter before which we have marked PB-7?
- A. I don't recollect -- ever before this moment today?
- Q. Ever before this moment today.
- A. Yes, I did.

- Q. Do you recollect having read this letter at any time in 1963?
  - A. I don't recollect it.
  - Q. Do you recollect having discussions with Dr. Bleiberg about the subject matter of this letter?
- A. I'm sure I had discussions with Dr. Bleiberg.
- Q. And did Dr. Bleiberg discuss with you his suspicion that Mr. Baisley's condition was characteristic pigmentation of porphyria?

MR. DUGHI: This letter is dated February 1963, before they were associated in practice.

MR. HALEY: The doctor --

MR. DUGHI: Let's get it on the record. The letter is dated February '63, before the association of these two. I would like to find out when this discussion took place.

MR. HALEY: Let the record reflect I don't agree with counsel's characterization related to his association.

MR. DUGHI: The facts speak for themselves, sir.

MR. HALEY: I don't want to get into a

long-winded argument but I wanted to put that down for the record. Could I have the question read back and see if we can get an answer.

(Whereupon the record was read.)

MR. DUGHI: I object to the question unless a time frame is given, or he gives a time frame in his answer.

MR. HALEY: He can give a time frame in his answer.

- A. At some point in the history of this association with Dr. Bleiberg and Diamond Shamrock Chemical Company, a discussion was in all likelihood held.
- Q. Could you possibly pinpoint that more as to a date or a year?
- A. I think discussions were held relating to that over a period of time, probably from my initial examination.
- Q. That would have been, in all probability, beginning in early 1963?
  - A. I would think so.
- Q. At the time, again, did you agree with Dr. Bleiberg concerning his statement that Griffin Baisley's condition was, I'm quoting, and I will show you where I get that from in the letter, a

- characteristic -- I'm sorry, I lost my place -- a characteristic pigmentation of porphyria? Let me find that for you. I don't want you to accept that. Yes, that's correct, in the first line of the third paragraph of the letter?
  - A. I would have phrased that sentence differently, counselor.
  - Q. How would you have phrased it differently, doctor?
  - A. There are many causes of this type of pigmentation, one of them being porphyria.
  - Q. And is that based upon your knowledge then or your knowledge now?
    - A. Then.
  - Q. That was based upon your knowledge then. What were the other causes other than porphyria, as you understood them then?
- A. There are numerous photosensitivity diseases.
  - Q. Could you tell me --
  - A. If I can put this very specifically, not wander too far afield, there are a number of drug reactions, photosensitizing drug reactions, if you want to know them, things like diuretics, Diuril, things like the tetracycline antibiotics,

particularly demethylchlorotetracycline, things
like Thorazine, the major tranquilizers, things
like sulfonamides, innumerable drugs that can cause
virtually precisely the same pigmentation.

There are diseases like Addison's disease, there are diseases like the idiopathic photosensitizing dermatoses and then there are quite a number of diseases that are very close to this but may not be precise and this is simply what comes to my mind offhand. It's a vast list.

- Q. So it would be a fair statement for me to make, then, doctor, that his skin pigmentation, which Dr. Bleiberg has described as characteristic pigmentation of porphyria, could have come from a number of different things?
- A. I would say that the word "characteristic" was stronger, considerably, than I would have used.
- Q. Could you show me, doctor, where in this file anywhere the other causes which you described were analyzed and ruled out?
- A. Many of them could be ruled out by history, further clinical examination.
- Q. Could you show me on January 24th of 1963, if you did, where you took a history of this

Brodkin - direct patient that's in that file? 1 Α. (Handing). 2 MR. HALEY: For the record, the doctor 3 has just handed me PB-3 for identification. 4 Doctor, am I correct in stating that 5 Q. the family history portion of this face sheet is totally blank? 7 You are correct. Α. 8 Doctor, am I also correct in stating 9 Q. that the past history section of this face sheet is 10 totally blank? 11 Α. You are correct. 12 And where, if not there, is this 13 Q. patient's history on this face card? 14 The positive findings are his chief 15 complaint relevant to his dermatologic problem. 16 Doctor, that's your handwriting. Am I 17 0. correct? 18 Yes, it is. Α. 19 Could you read for me what that says? 20 Q. It says, "Darkening of the skin of two 21 weeks duration." 22 And that was your history? 23 Q. That's what I wrote down. That was not 24 Α.

my history.

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- So, then, you took a history which is not reflected on the face sheet in that examination? 3
  - Α. There is a lot of the history that is not reflected on that face sheet.
  - 0. Where in PB-2 for identification would that history, if it is, would that history be reflected?
  - Α. I listed no negative findings and no findings, positive findings which I considered irrelevant to his dermatologic complaint.
  - Let's take each of those in turn. You listed no negative findings. What negative findings were those?
  - I might have said to the patient how do you feel? He might have said fine. I did not write down the patient says he feels fine.

MR. HALEY: Could I please have that last question and answer read back, please.

(Whereupon the record was read.)

- Doctor, do you recollect what you did say as opposed to what you might have said?
  - No, I don't recollect. Α.
- Q. So, then, you have no recollection, am I correct, of taking any history of this patient in

Brodkin - direct that examination? 1 I have a recollection of taking a 2 considerably longer history than is -- than what my 3 writing down is. Could you tell me what that history 5 consisted of? 6 Do you take any medication? 7 patient who complains to me of pigmentation, I 8 would ask do you take any medication; I would ask 9 how do you feel generally; has there been -- are 10 there any other complaints. 11 MR. HALEY: And again, could you read 12 back the question and the answer. 13 MR. DUGHI: You don't need to read back 14 the question and answer. He remembers it. There 15 is no jury here. Let's go. 16 I'm concerned for my own --MR. HALEY: 17 MR. DUGHI: Then go right ahead. 18 (Whereupon the record was read.) 19 Do you recollect specifically asking 20 Q. Griffin Baisley what medication he took? 21 Do I specifically recollect what I 22 asked Griffin Baisley? 23

That's correct.

No.

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- Q. Doctor, there is a place, is there not, on the face sheet, and I'm going to point you to "reactions to" and then there is a colon, four reactions, adverse reactions to any medication. Is that not correct?
  - A. That's correct.
  - Q. And there is no entry?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. So doctor, do you have any specific recollection of what steps you took in this examination to rule out other potential causes of his skin pigmentation?

MR. DUGHI: As opposed to his standard and usual practice?

MR. HALEY: No, I want to know what his specific recollection is.

MR. DUGHI: Fine, but if you are suggesting he can't give you a standard and usual practice situation, it's completely unfair. You are going back to 1963.

MR. HALEY: Are you directing him not to answer the question?

MR. DUGHI: No. Go ahead.

A. For the sake of sparing a rereading of the question, do I recollect specifically what I

Brodkin - direct asked him?

- Q. Yes.
- A. I would have asked him anything relating to this complaint, some of which is -- I will stop there.
- Q. When you say you would have asked him, do you mean that it's your standard practice to ask him?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. But you have no specific recollection of the questions which you asked him that day?
- A. The patient comes to me with a complaint, I want to try to make a diagnosis and find out what is going on. I can only assume that I asked him questions relating to that complaint.

  MR. HALEY: For the record, I'm going to move to strike that answer as nonresponsive.

MR. DUGHI: You go right ahead.

Q. Dr. Bleiberg, after that January

24th -- Dr. Brodkin, I'm sorry, Dr. Brodkin, after

that January 24th examination, up until, I believe

it's either 8/23 or 8/29, you testified that all of

the answers in this treatment card, I think we are

calling it, or treatment record, were done by Dr.

Bleiberg. Can you tell me how Dr. Bleiberg could

Go

Brodkin - direct 1 have found out from this treatment card what your examination was and your findings and your medical 2 history would have been as to Mr. Baisley? 3 MR. DUGHI: Objection as to form. 4 ahead. 5 6 He was my associate. He asked me. Α. 7 So, then, you discussed Griffin Q. Baisley's condition with Dr. Bleiberg? 8 9 Yes, I did. Α. And was that your standard practice, to 10 Q. discuss the conditions of those patients which you 11 mutually treated? 12 13 Α. Yes. 14 Q. 15

- And is that the common method by which you and Dr. Bleiberg shared information on the patients, was by conversation?
  - Α. Yes.

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MR. HALEY: I could use five minutes.

MR. DUGHI: Fine.

(Whereupon a recess was taken.)

- Doctor, I believe, and you can correct Q. me if I'm wrong, that you stated this morning that you teach a course in medical school called physical diagnosis or you have taught --
  - Α. Yes.

- Q. -- that course? And I believe you said that was a sophomore course in medical school?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And I believe you also testified this morning, did you not, that that's the course in which medical students are taught to keep charts?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And do you teach in that course, doctor, to write down such things in a medical chart as medication that a patient is taking, for example?

MR. DUGHI: Excuse me. Did you assume that he was teaching that part of the course respecting charts in that question?

MR. HALEY: Let me ask. That's fair.

- Q. Do you teach that part of the course which relates to the keeping of charts?
  - A. No.
- Q. What do you teach in that course, doctor?
- A. I teach how to conduct a dermatologic history, medical examination and do laboratory work.
- Q. And when you talk about teaching that part of the course that relates to dermatologic

history, does that include keeping a chart relating to the dermatologic history?

- A. No.
- Q. Do you recommend to your students, concerning the taking of a dermatologic history, that the dermatologic history be committed to writing?
  - A. No.
- Q. Doctor, in your classes as a sophomore in medical school taking clinical diagnosis, what were you instructed, if you can recall, as to what should be kept in a chart?
- A. I was given a booklet that instructed me on a series of questions I was to ask. The title of the booklet was something like "the medical history." And as a sophomore medical student, we would laboriously go through this entire list of questions and record every question and every answer.
  - Q. And --
- MR. DUGHI: Finished?
- MR. HALEY: I thought he was finished.
- Q. I didn't mean to interrupt your answer.
- 25 A. I was finished.

MR. HALEY: I'm sorry, I lost my train
of thought. Could you repeat the last answer for
me.

(Whereupon the record was read.)

- Q. Doctor, could you tell me what those series of questions were to the best of your recollection?
- A. I remember some of the questions. I certainly don't remember all of them.
- Q. Could you tell me those that you do remember?
  - A. Does your house contain indoor plumbing facilities.
    - Q. That was one of the questions?
- A. That was one which I certainly remember.
  - Q. Any others that you recollect?
  - A. There were certainly questions like do you have pains in your head, do you have periods of dizziness, do you have periods of loss of consciousness, do you have periods of involuntary movements, feelings of numbness. I could go on for quite a long time.
  - Q. Let me ask one specifically. Would one of those be what medication you were receiving?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And doctor, at some point, am I correct in stating that at some point you believed that it was no longer necessary to write the answers to all those questions down?
- A. As histories are taken by medical students, interns, residents and attendings, they become entitled history and physical examination in the attending's note.
- Q. Attending's note, is that what you stated?
- A. Yes. That is when the attending physician comes in and makes note of relevant facts in the case pertaining to that clinical situation.
- Q. I'm sorry, I didn't mean -- did you finish your answer?
- A. I finished my answer. That may be positive and negative, incidentally.
- Q. Is it an accurate statement for me to say that the skin condition which was diagnosed by you on January 24, 1963, was of unknown etiology at that time?
  - A. That would be accurate.
- Q. And would it be the job of the physician, of the dermatologist, to attempt to

ascertain what the etiology of that disease was or skin condition? I don't want to say disease, skin condition was?

- A. To some extent, yes.
- Q. Could you tell me what you mean when you say, "to some extent"?
- A. Yes. Since hyperpigmentation may be caused by quite a number of things, if, in fact, this was caused by a systemic disease, for example, one of the causes of this is carcinoma of the lung, if I did not find this thing reasonably related to dermatology, I would refer the patient on to his physician.
- Q. Was the relationship of this skin condition and carcinoma of the lung known in 1963?
- A. That a person can get hyperpigmentation with carcinoma of the lung?
- Q. Yes, that was the question. Was that known in 1963?
- A. Yes, I presume. It certainly has been known for a long time. There are many such conditions. I didn't mean to pick out carcinoma of the lung.
- Q. I understand that, doctor. And I believe, and again, I don't want to mischaracterize

what you said and please correct me if I'm stating it incorrectly, that again, looking at PB-7 for identification, in the first line of the third paragraph, the issue of pigmentation of porphyria is mentioned by Dr. Bleiberg and I believe you said you discussed that with him, is that correct, at the time?

MR. DUGHI: Discussed the letter or discussed the fact?

MR. HALEY: Discussed the fact.

- A. Yes.
- Q. And did you and Dr. Bleiberg ever discuss the method by which it might be ascertained specifically whether this man was, in fact, suffering from porphyria or not?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And could you tell me to the best as you can recollect what Dr. Bleiberg said or what Dr. Bleiberg said in terms of finding out whether or not this condition was being caused by porphyria?
- A. I could only guess, counselor. I don't know.
- Q. You don't recollect what those discussions were?

- A. How we could determine this, I don't recollect them. I'm sure discussions were had.
- Q. Let me ask this question another way. What was your understanding, doctor, in 1963, of how one would go about determining whether this pigmentation was, in fact, porphyria?
  - A. One good way is to examine the urine.
  - Q. For urinary porphyrins?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And would another way have been potentially to do a liver biopsy and see whether the liver fluoresced under Woods' light?
- A. I would answer that question no, not at that stage of the game.
  - Q. And could you tell me why that is?
- A. You are talking about a procedure that carries with it some pain, risk and so forth as opposed to a completely risk-free procedure.
- Q. So am I correct in saying that you are saying as a first step, one would first look at the urine to determine whether porphyrins were there?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. What would be the next step that one would take -- again, we are talking about the 1963 time frame -- once the porphyrins in the urine had

154 Brodkin - direct been discovered? 1 One might do blood tests. 2 Α. For the purpose of finding what, 3 Q. 4 doctor? 5 For the purpose of finding the status of the internal organs. 7 Do you know if that was done in Mr. 8 Baisley's case? 9 Α. I'm sure it was. It's a standing rule 10 of the hospital when you are admitted. 11 Q. To do a blood test? 12 Α. Yes. 13 And what would you be looking for in Q. that blood test in order to determine whether this 14 15 condition might be porphyria? 16 MR. DUGHI: A dermatologist? 17 MR. HALEY: I can ask the question. don't know what you mean when you say from a 18 19 dermatology standpoint. 20 MR. DUGHI: Once he is in the hospital,

he is under the care of an internist. I don't want to confuse that. If you want to ask about a dermatological condition to rule out -
MR. HALEY: I'm asking as to his

experience as a medical doctor.

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MR. DUGHI: Wait a second, he is a dermatologist and we are not going to cross over specialties.

MR. HALEY: Counsel, that's your position.

6 MR. DUGHI: I'm very glad you said 7 that. Let's go.

8 MR. HALEY: He can answer the 9 question?

MR. DUGHI: No, he can't. I direct

11 him. Rephrase it.

MR. HALEY: Could you read the question back, please.

(Whereupon the record was read.)

MR. DUGHI: Go ahead.

- A. I think you more or less hit it on the head. If this person has any associated internist, I would suggest he look.
- Q. Is porphyria typically a diagnosis which is made by a dermatologist?
  - A. It could be.
- Q. And it can also be made by another doctor. Is that correct?
- 24 A. Yes.

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25 | Q. So would the method for performing a

Brodkin - direct

diagnosis as to whether or not something was

porphyria change based upon one's medical

specialty?

- A. Would the diagnosis change, no.
- Q. Would the method by which one would go about making the diagnosis change?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And could you explain what those differences are?
- A. Certainly dermatologists don't do liver biopsies or more sophisticated tests of internal organs other than screening tests.
- Q. And could you give me an example of what a screening test would be?
- A. One might do a blood chemistry and be concerned about, let's say, the liver enzymes or the kidney function.
- Q. And that would be whether one is a dermatologist or an internist, could look at that?
- A. A dermatologist might do that. Some dermatologists would, some dermatologists would not.
- Q. So doctor, let me ask you another question. During this time period, 1963, other than during the period at which he was

hospitalized, are you aware of whether Griffin
Baisley was seeing any other medical people besides
yourself and Dr. Bleiberg?

- A. You mean for a problem?
- Q. I just mean do you know if he was seeing other doctors?
  - A. Routine exams, colds?
- Q. Do you know if he was seeing other doctors? I'm not really specifically interested in what for.

MR. DUGHI: Let me just object. Are you testing his memory? The record makes it very clear who was seeing him.

MR. HALEY: He hasn't put down what drugs he has taken, he hasn't put down all kinds of information in his medical records that he has testified that he asked him and I think it's perfectly fair for me to ask him because it's not indicated in the medical records, in fact, if he knew if he was seeing other doctors.

MR. DUGHI: PB-7, "Mr. Baisley's private physician is Dr. Koralek in the Medical Tower and I got in touch with him," quote Dr. Bleiberg. What are you asking a question like that for when you have it in the record right in front

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of you? You are being unfair. Go ahead.

MR. HALEY: But is he answering this

MR. DUGHI: Go ahead and answer the question. Of course he can answer the question. I just think you are being unfair. I think -- what I think doesn't matter. Answer the question.

- A. He was not under active treatment for disease by another doctor and did not tell me he was taking medication from another doctor.
- Q. And you asked him as part of that medical history whether he was seeing another doctor at the time, to the best of your recollection, doctor?
  - A. I was aware that he was not.
  - Q. You were aware that he was not.

Did you ever altempt to get the results of the liver biopsy or the blood screening from the hospital?

- A. Did I personally?
- Q. Yes.
- A. No.
  - Q. Did you and Dr. Bleiberg ever discuss that subject, to the best of your recollection?
    - A. I would think we did.

- Q. You would think that he did?
- A. We did.
  - Q. That you did discuss it?
  - A. That Dr. Bleiberg and I discussed it.
  - Q. To the best of your knowledge, did Dr. Bleiberg ever make an attempt or did he obtain the blood screening and the results of the liver biopsy?
    - A. To the best of my knowledge, he did.
  - Q. He did. Doctor, is it, and with that caveat to counsel, I don't believe I have seen that in PB-2, either of those results --

MR. DUGHI: Seen what?

MR. HALEY: The results of the blood screening or the results of the liver biopsy. Are they, in fact, in PB-2 and I missed that?

MR. DUGHI: Not to my knowledge --

THE WITNESS: It was not.

MR. DUGHI: -- but you asked him earlier to go into the chart for anything from the hospital and it wasn't pulled out so I assume it was not there.

 $$\operatorname{MR}$.$  HALEY: I would like the witness to answer that question.

MR. DUGHI: He said "it was not."

1 MR. HALEY: Fine.

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- BY MR. HALEY:
- Q. Do you have an idea why it would not be in PB-2?
  - A. I have an idea.
    - Q. Would you explain to me what that is?
  - A. Have you ever seen the size of a hospital chart?
- 10 Q. Yes, I have, doctor.
  - transported back and forth between the office and Diamond Shamrock. That simply is an idea. It just would have been unwieldy. But there are probably other ideas. We didn't need in the day-to-day or week to week management of a dermatologic problem all the details of his findings on hospitalization. That's probably the major reason why it's not in the chart.
  - Q. Doctor, were these records stored at your office or were they stored at Diamond Shamrock when you were treating these patients?
    - A. These records here?
- 24 Q. Yes.
- 25 A. They were at my office, at our office.

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- So you would take them from yours or Q. Dr. Bleiberg's office down to the plant weekly?
  - Α. That's correct.
  - And then would return them back? Q.
- That's correct. 5 Α.
  - Are you aware of any, other than Q. potentially the Diamond Shamrock correspondence which we talked about earlier, are you aware of any other file in your office which contains medical records of Griffin Baisley?

MR. DUGHI: Today?

MR. HALEY: Today.

- Α. No.
- Would you have maintained a separate Q. file to contain those hospital records or did you maintain a separate file?
- We did not maintain his hospital or anyone else's hospital records. They were available to us in the record room of the hospital.
- So if you would have wanted to look at Q. his hospital records, you would have gone to the hospital and looked at it?
  - Α. That's correct.
- Q. Do you know if the face card, for 25 example, which we have -- and chart which we

have -- treatment card, excuse me, which we have referred to as PB-3, was provided to Dr. Applebaum prior to the hospitalization or during the hospitalization?

- A. This?
- Q. Yes.
- A. No. I doubt that it was but I don't know for sure.
- Q. You don't know for sure. What was the purpose of having either you or Dr. Bleiberg go to the hospital during the period at which Griffin Baisley was hospitalized in 1963?
- A. Apparently, I went to the hospital to do a skin biopsy and Dr. Bleiberg was there to see these patients rather consistently.
- Q. Other than the liver biopsy, which I note was done, or the biopsy, skin biopsy -- is that a skin biopsy or liver biopsy, do you know?
  - A. That would be a skin biopsy.
- Q. So, then, the skin biopsy, which I believe cost \$25, mentioned on 4/19/63, would that have been the same skin biopsy that we are talking about here on PB-4?
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. Was any treatment other than, I will

say, skin biopsy under the rubric of treatment, was any treatment being administered either by you or Dr. Bleiberg, to the best of your knowledge, to Griffin Baisley while he was in the hospital in 1963?

- A. I don't know.
- Q. Would it be fair for me to say that you don't recollect personally yourself having given him any treatment in the hospital?
  - A. That's true.
- Q. When, if ever, doctor, did you become aware that Griffin Baisley was, in fact, suffering from porphyria? I don't mean to hold these. If you need to refer to these, please do.

MR. DUGHI: It's also important for the record to note that we do not have the hospital chart of Mr. Baisley.

- A. If I can explain my delay, porphyrins in the urine does not make a diagnosis of porphyria. But there was a point when this man had vesicles and --
- Q. Doctor, I believe I saw vesicles on the treatment card. I believe I saw mention of that on the treatment card. I don't mean to focus anywhere.

A. Yes, you are right. Here it is.
August 23rd.

- Q. And --
  - MR. DUGHI: What year?
- Q. Of 1963, doctor?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And what would be the significance of vesicles?
- A. That, I would say, is more characteristic, again, not specific, of the disease porphyria and when you put them together, then you begin to -- (no further response).
- Q. Doctor, I note in your records or in the combined records here that certainly in the early part of 1963, porphyrin was observed in Mr. Baisley's urine and now we are talking about vesicles in August of 1963. Could you tell me when, if ever, you became aware that Mr. Baisley suffered from porphyria?
- A. One might suspect it when -- one would consider it in the differential diagnosis of hyperpigmentation. One would be to some extent convinced or confirmed or further suspect it when there are porphyrins found in the urine. With the appearance of vesicles, I would accept this, given

the whole picture, as very, very suggestive of porphyria cutanea tarda.

- Q. Let me perhaps ask my question in a different way, doctor. Did you ever make a diagnosis in Mr. Baisley of porphyria cutanea tarda?
- A. I don't know what you mean by did I ever make a diagnosis. I didn't do a quantitative uroporphyrin test and I don't think one was ever done. But based on what was commonly done in 1963, I think that although I don't even know if that would have been entirely accepted, certainly there is a strong suspicion that this was the diagnosis.
- Q. A strong suspicion that porphyria cutanea tarda was the diagnosis?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And doctor, you discussed a differential diagnosis. Can you tell me, if you can recall, what factors you considered might be the cause of this skin condition and what you proceeded to rule out and how you did that?
- A. I think I told you before. Do you want me to repeat that?
- Q. Maybe I'm asking the same question. I thought I was asking a different one but that

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- 1 doesn't always mean that I am.
  - A. The history of weakness, fatigue, of taking medications, that sort of thing, clinical findings, hairiness, discoloration, blistering of the skin, miliaria, scarring, plus sufficient quantitative uroporphyrin levels in the urine.
    - Q. Doctor, would I be correct when I say that the fact that there were many possible etiologies of this skin condition in 1963, and again, I'm referring to that time frame --
      - A. Of hyperpigmentation and porphyria --
      - Q. Of hyperpigmentation.
      - A. There are many etiologies.
    - Q. That it would make a thorough history of that patient very important?
- MR. DUGHI: Objection, argumentative.

  17 | Don't answer the question.
- MR. HALEY: How is that question argumentative?
- MR. DUGHI: If you don't know, I'm not going to sit here and explain it to you.
  - MR. HALEY: How is asking if something was important in forming a diagnosis --
- MR. DUGHI: The way you asked it. You
  lay out all this stuff that you allege he didn't do

Brodkin - direct 1 and then you say wasn't that important. You are trying to set a standard. 2 MR. HALEY: That's not what I asked. 3 MR. DUGHI: Maybe I'm asleep at the 4 5 switch. Let me hear it again. 6 (Whereupon the record was read.) 7 MR. DUGHI: You are trying to say now 8 because of this, this is important. You are trying 9 to set a standard in a malpractice case. This is a witness. 10 11 MR. HALEY: I'm asking him --MR. DUGHI: I know what you are asking 12 He is not going to answer it. Rephrase it so 13 14 it's useful or forget it. Let's go. 15 MR. HALEY: I would suggest that we do 16 this --17 MR. DUGHI: Are you serious about this? 18 19 MR. HALEY: I'm absolutely dead 20 serious. 21 MR. DUGHI: Important as to what, important as to the standard of medical care, 22 23 important as to making a diagnosis? 24 MR. HALEY: Important to the patient. Thank you. It's a bullshit 25 MR. DUGHI:

Brodkin - direct 1 question. Put that in the record; and you know it. It's already 2:54 and my patience, which is 2 3 slim, anyway, is starting to slip. Let's go. 4 MR. HALEY: Important to the treatment 5 of the patient. 6 Is a thorough -- is that the word you 7 used? -- physical examination important? 8 Q. I said history. 9 Α. Yes. 10 MR. HALEY: Do we have a copy of the 11 doctor's interrogatories handy that he can work from? 12 13 MR. DUGHI: On Baisley or on someone 14 else? 15 MR. HALEY: That's where I was going to next. Just his interrogatories. I'm going to use 16 17 Jim Burke's but the answers are going to be the 18 same. 19 MR. DUGHI: How long are you going to 20 be on it? 21 MR. HALEY: Probably today and a good 22 part of tomorrow. 23 MR. DUGHI: Do you want to do it 24 tomorrow and start there? 25 MR. HALEY: I can always keep myself

Brodkin - direct busy for a half hour. 1 MR. DUGHI: All right. 2 MR. HALEY: I think I am going to start 3 on the interrogatories now. 4 MR. DUGHI: Are you going to use 5 Burke's? 6 MR. HALEY: I'm going to use Jim 7 Burke's. 8 MR. DUGHI: Let's take a short break. 9 MR. HALEY: Sure. 10 (Whereupon a recess was taken.) 11 12 BY MR. HALEY: 13 Doctor, do you recollect treating one 14 of the clients of ours in this case named James 15 16 Burke? 17 Α. Yes. Do you remember when you started 18 Q. 19 treating him? If I can't refer to my chart, I would 20 Α. 21 guess --I would rather have you refer to the 22 Q. chart, doctor, honestly. 23 MR. DUGHI: Why don't you do it from 24 the interrogatories. I don't care. 25

MR. HALEY: For someone who doesn't care, I'm hearing a lot about it.

MR. GORDON: He asked for the records.

MR. DUGHI: Okay.

A. The first recording of my treatment of this patient is in November of 1962, at least the first appearance of my handwriting, maybe September.

MR. HALEY: So long as the doctor is referring to that, for the record, let's mark the file, the manila folder of James Burke as PB-8 and the treatment card which Dr. Brodkin has in his hand we will mark as PB-9 and I think I'm correct, doctor, that you referred to PB-9 in giving me that answer?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. DUGHI: May I suggest you make it PB-8 A.

MR. HALEY: Fine, PB-8 and PB-8 A.

(Whereupon the documents were received and marked PB-8 and PB-8 A for identification.)

Q. And would it be accurate for me to say, then, doctor, that your particular treatment of him, as best we can tell, started in November of '62?

- A. That I know for a fact.
- Q. I'm going to refer you, doctor, to interrogatory question number 11, the answer.

MR. DUGHI: The more specific set?

MR. HALEY: It's in the original

6 answers.

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MR. DUGHI: Number 11?

MR. HALEY: Number 11, question and answer. I will read the question and the answer for the record.

- Q. Doctor, before I do that, however, am I correct in assuming that you have seen these interrogatories and these answers before?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And the signature which is on the second to last page, that's your signature?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And that doctor, are you aware that in filling those out, that you were certifying to the truthfulness of those answers? You were aware of that when you were doing that?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. Question number 11 from the interrogatories, and I will read it, 11 "(a), did defendant refer to, or rely on, any books or other

publications in treating plaintiff or in forming an opinion concerning the diagnosis and treatment of plaintiff's condition? If so, for each such book or other publications indicate: (b), its title; (c), the page references of the part defendant referred to or relied on; (d), what information defendant sought or relied on; (e), the date of each such occasion defendant referred to it."

And I will read the answer to that question, which is "Dr. Brodkin did not rely on any particular medical text in his treatment of the plaintiff but rather on his training, experience and continuing medical education."

Doctor, could you tell me what it is about your training, experience and continuing medical education in 1962 that was useful to you in treating Mr. Burke?

- A. If you see a comedo, c-o-m-e-d-o, in 1962, you express it. This has been done since 1862 and is still being done. This is a basic treatment.
- Q. And by "express it," you mean remove it?
- 24 A. Yes, empty it.
  - Q. If I could just have the treatment card

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Doctor, just for my information, could you tell me, when you said November of '62, which date that was? You may have said it already. That would be November 1st?

- A. Right.
- Q. Thank you. And am I correct when I read that as saying that on that day, you excised a cyst from his penis? Is that correct?
  - A. Yes, that's correct.
- Q. And as I look at the treatment, the treatment for that, it says, as I read it, T-e-r-r-a, would that mean Terramycin?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And what was the purpose of administering the Terramycin to him on that occasion?
  - A. I could only guess.
- Q. If you can only guess, that's the best I can do.
  - A. The cyst may have been infected.
- Q. What is Terramycin, if you could explain that?
- A. It's a broad spectrum antibiotic.
- 25 | Perhaps I did not want extension of the infection

Brodkin - direct 1 from the cyst to surrounding tissues. Was that something which you saw in a 3 number of these workers? 4 Α. Yes. 5 And was that part of your medical training which was useful to you? 6 7 Α. Yes. 8 Q. In treating Mr. Burke. Did you have any experience or training prior to November of 9 1962 in occupationally caused dermatological 10 11 conditions? I have the lectures of Birmingham and 12 some readings I had done, very little more. 13 14 Q. Do you recall at all what some of those writings might have been? Would they be in medical 15 16 texts, for example? 17 A. Could be. 18 Q. If you can recall, doctor, can you --19 MR. DUGHI: A specific text on 20 occupational --

MR. HALEY: No.

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Q. If you can recall what it was that you knew about occupational dermatology in 1962?

MR. HALEY: And I realize that's a somewhat broad, very broad question. But I don't

know how else to phrase it in order to find out -
I suppose I can go the other way, which is ask him
about the texts, but I don't know how else to get
at it.

MR. DUGHI: Let me just put an objection. I'm going to let him answer the question but I'm going to put an objection on the record. How you can ask a doctor in 1988, the latter stages thereof, about what he knew of outpatient medicine circa 1962 is beyond me. I would be glad to ask you what you knew about future interests in law school. But I don't think we would be here too long. We may be here forever, we may not be. If you can answer that question, doctor, go right ahead.

- A. I had lectures from Dr. Birmingham during my training and also I had the experience of Dr. Bleiberg. I did a fair amount of that work.
- Q. Did Dr. Bleiberg ever discuss with you, for example, before you started treating Jim Burke, what his feeling was as to the condition from which Jim Burke was suffering?
- A. Before I started treating Jim Burke, did Dr. Bleiberg --
  - Q. In other words, in anticipation of your

beginning to treat the Diamond Shamrock workers, and maybe I can phrase it a little bit more generally, did Dr. Bleiberg discuss with you what his feeling was as to the conditions from which they were suffering?

- A. When Dr. Bleiberg informed me that he was involved in the treatment of patients in an industrial setting, in a factory, I asked what and why.
  - Q. And what was his response?
- A. He said these workers have chloracne and I am going there, there are a lot of them, I'm going there to treat them. I assumed this responsibility, assume this responsibility.
- Q. Did he discuss at all with you a view as to what might be causing the chloracne, again, prior --
  - A. Only to tell me that it was not known.
- Q. So, then, let's say, again, for lack of a better word, the etiology as you understood your conversations with Dr. Bleiberg, the etiology of the chloracne in these workers was not known to him in 1962?
  - A. The chemicals.
- Q. The chemicals what, doctor?

- A. They were working with chemicals, they were getting chloracne.
- Q. So, then, other than the fact that they were working with chloracnegens as chemicals, again, I think we both understand what that term is, he didn't know anything more than that specifically as to what was causing the condition?
  - A. He did not.

MR. DUGHI: He has got patients starting at 3:30. He would like to get out of here. I told you until 3:30 and --

MR. HALEY: I'm not going to quibble over seven minutes.

MR. DUGHI: All right.

MR. HALEY: If he has got patients.

- Q. So would it be a fair statement for me to say, doctor, that when you began treating these patients, that you knew first that they had chloracne?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. And would it also be fair for me to say that you also knew when you began treating these workers that the cause of that chloracne was the chemicals with which they were working?
  - A. Yes.

1 MR. HALEY: That's all.

MR. DUGHI: Fine. Thank you very

much. We will see you at nine sharp tomorrow.

CERTIFICATE

I, GARY M. TALPINS, a Notary Public and Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that prior to the commencement of the examination, ROGER H. BRODKIN was duly sworn by me to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

I DO FURTHER CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the testimony as taken stenographically by and before me at the time, place and on the date hereinbefore set forth, to the best of my ability.

I DO FURTHER CERTIFY that I am neither a relative nor employee nor attorney nor counsel of any of the parties to this action, and that I am neither a relative nor employee of such attorney or counsel, and that I am not financially interested in the action.

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